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The THIRD YEAR

1 JANUARY - 31 MARCH 1948

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VOLUME II



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OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF MILITARY HISTORY SPECIAL STAFF, U.S. ARMY HISTORICAL MANUSCRIPT FILE		CALL NUMBER 8-3.1 CC 1 C V 2 C 2
TITLE OCCUPATION FORCES IN EUROPE SERIES, 1947-48 <u>The Third Year of the Occupation, The Third Quarter:</u> <u>1 January - 31 March 1948</u>		
OFFICE OF ORIGIN Historical Division, European Command Frankfurt-AM-Main, Germany		CLASSIFIED BY EUCOM EXCLUDED FROM THE GENERAL DECLASSIFICATION SCHEDULE EXCLUDED FROM AUTOMATIC REGRADING; DOD DIR 5200.10 DOES NOT APPLY
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OCCUPATION FORCES IN
EUROPE SERIES

1947-1948

HISTORICAL DIVISION

EUROPEAN COMMAND

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HEADQUARTERS
EUROPEAN COMMAND
Office of the Commander in Chief

APO 757
August 1947

SUBJECT: Occupation Forces in Europe Series

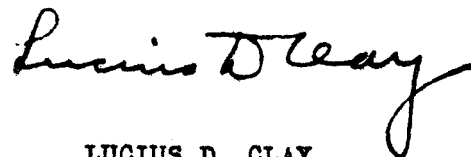
TO : All concerned

1. The War Department has directed that the history of the military occupation of Germany and Austria in World War II be recorded and interpreted as the events transpire. The agency which is responsible for preparing this history is the Office of the Chief Historian, European Command.

2. The Occupation Forces in Europe Series, publication of which was begun in 1947, consists of a series of studies, monographs, and narratives of the history of the occupation. From time to time, the Occupation Forces in Europe Series will include a summary volume giving a narrative history of the occupation. All the studies or volumes published in the Series for the year 1945-46 or a subsequent year make up the official history of the occupation for that year.

3. Each publication in the Occupation Forces in Europe Series is based upon a thorough study of the correspondence, directives, and other documents relating to the subject. It serves also as a digest and summary of the pertinent passages of the reports of operations which are made periodically to the Office of the Chief Historian by all staff divisions and major units of the European Command. Each publication in the Series, before being issued, is reviewed by the staff divisions or subordinate command whose responsibilities indicate a primary interest in the subject matter.

4. All persons to whose attention these publications come are invited to forward to the Office of the Chief Historian, European Command, APO 757, their comments and criticisms, in order to make available all facts from which a definitive history may be prepared in the War Department.



LUCIUS D. CLAY
General, USA
Commander-in-Chief



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
HEADQUARTERS, UNITED STATES ARMY, EUROPE and SEVENTH ARMY
APO NEW YORK 09403

AEAGS-MH

8 JUL 1980

SUBJECT: Request for Review of Classification

HQDA (DAMH-HSR)
Washington, DC 20314

1. Reference: a. Letter, DAMH-HSR, 13 March 1978, SAB.
b. Letter, AEAGS-MH, HQ USAREUR & Seventh Army, 28 March 1978, SAB.
c. 1st Ind, DAMH-HSR (28 Mar 78), 26 April 1978, SAB.
d. Fonecons, Mr. Siemon, Headquarters USAREUR Military History Office, and Ms. Hannah Zeidlik, DA Center of Military History, June 1978 and April 1980.
2. This headquarters has reviewed the documents listed in the inclosure to reference a. The following actions have been taken:
 - a. As indicated in reference b, the following listed documents were already declassified at earlier dates:
 - (1) Occupation Forces in Europe Series, 3d Year, 1st Quarter, Volumes II and IV.
 - (2) Occupation Forces in Europe Series, 3d Year, 2d Quarter, Volumes II and IV.
 - (3) Occupation Forces in Europe Series, 3d Year, 3d Quarter, Volume IV.
 - (4) Occupation Forces in Europe Series, 3d Year, 4th Quarter, Volume IV.
 - (5) Occupation Forces in Europe Series, 4th Year, Volumes I and IV.

AEAGS-MH

SUBJECT: Request for Review of Classification

8 JUL 1980

b. Under the provisions of DoD 5200.1 R, the following documents are declassified by the authority of CINCUSAREUR:

(1) Occupation Forces in Europe Series, 3d Year, 3d Quarter, Volume II.

(2) Occupation Forces in Europe Series, 3d Year, 4th Quarter, Volume II.

c. The following documents contain sensitive material. This headquarters does not have the authority to retain classification, and the documents have been referred to ACSI DA for decision:

(1) Occupation Forces in Europe Series, 4th Year, Volume II.

(2) Command Report, European Command, 1951.

d. As indicated by footnote references to original source documents used in compiling them, all of the following documents contain information originated by higher headquarters, non-Army agencies, and/or foreign agencies. Accordingly, this headquarters does not have the authority to declassify these documents in their entirety. However, all information originated solely within USAREUR or one of its predecessor organizations (US Forces, European Theater (USFET) or European Command (EUCOM) is declassified by the authority of CINCUSAREUR under the provisions of DoD 5200.1 R:

(1) Occupation Forces in Europe Series, 4th Year, Volume V.

(2) Headquarters EUCOM Annual Narrative Report, 1949.

(3) Displaced Persons, 1 July 1948 - 30 June 1949.

(4) The Evolution of the Occupation Forces in Europe.

(5) Reorganization of Tactical Forces, V-E Day to 1 January 1949.

(6) Security Aspects of the Deutschlandtreffen.

(7) EUCOM and MDAP, Part I and II.

(8) Development of the Contractual Arrangements with the German Federal Republic, 1950 - 1952.

AEAGS-MH

SUBJECT: Request for Review of Classification

8 JUL 1980

(9) Security Aspects of the Communist World Youth Festival (Weltjugendfestspiele), 1951.

(10) Command Report, Headquarters EUCOM/USAREUR, 1952.

(11) Top Secret Supplement to Command Report, European Command, 1951.

e. By the authority of CINCUSAREUR, and under the provisions of paragraphs 2-202c and 3-100, DoD 5200.1 R, it is determined that the following documents should not be declassified at this time:

(1) Annual Historical Report, Headquarters USAREUR, 1 January 1953 - 30 June 1954.

(2) Annual Historical Report, Headquarters USAREUR, 1 July 1954-30 June 1955.

FOR THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF:



ERNEST D. PEIXOTTO
Major General, GS
Acting Chief of Staff

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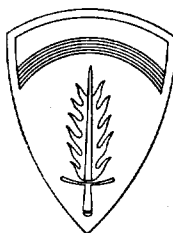
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1948

The Third Year of the Occupation

THE THIRD QUARTER: 1 January — 31 March 1948



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By Authority of

Date

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Occupation Forces in Europe Series, 1947-48

HISTORICAL DIVISION
EUROPEAN COMMAND
FRANKFURT - AM - MAIN, GERMANY
1948

CLASSIFIED BY *EUCOM*
EXCLUDED FROM THE GENERAL
DECLASSIFICATION SCHEDULE

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VOLUME TWO

The General Staff

Staff

HISTORICAL DIVISION

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OCCUPATIONAL HISTORY BRANCH

Chief Col. Harry C. Larter, Jr., FA (25 Sep 47-)

EDITORIAL GROUP

Chief Lt. Col. John R. Ulmer, Inf. (25 Sep 47-)

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VI	Arthur R. Burnet, A.B. (10 Jan 47-19 Jan 49)
VII-VIII	Ellenor F. Anspacher (25 Jan 48-)
IX	Ernest Kreiling
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XIII	Joseph P. Tustin (27 Oct 47-12 Oct 48)
XIV	Francis Chase, M.S. (13 Jun 47-)
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XVI	John H. Collins (11 May 48-)
XVII	Muriel Young, B.A. (London) (25 Aug 47- 1 Jul 48)
XVIII	Frizelle Gable
XIX	Lt. Col. George L. Pitre, Inf. (3 May 47- 26 Nov 48)
XX	Garnie W. Walker, M.A. (24 Jun 48-)
XXI	Lt. Col. George L. Pitre
XXII	Bernard V. Hall, M.A. (23 Oct 46-)

XXIII	Ernest Kreiling
XXIV-XXV	Garnie W. Walker
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XXXVIII	Dr. Joseph R. Starr
XXXIX	Joseph P. Tustin
XL	Joseph P. Tustin and Francis Chase
XLI	John H. Collins
XLII	Francis Chase

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Sgt. John D. McNenly (23 Sep 48-)	Irene M. Morlan (27 Dec 46- 14 Feb 49)
Sgt. Loren D. Mikkelsen (1 Mar 48- 4 Oct 48)	Helen R. Muser (14 Feb 49-)
Pfc. Augustine A. Gustillo, Jr., (20 Jun 48-20 Oct 48; 9 Dec 48-)	Unita E. Partridge (25 Nov 46-)
Pvt. Roy J. Duncan (29 Oct 48-)	Margaret A. Vogan (20 Dec 46- 31 Dec 47; 1 Jul 48-)
	Velma I. Walters (1 Jul 47-14 Feb 49)

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<u>Military Staff</u>	<u>Civilian Staff</u>
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Sgt. Stanley L. Lawrence (19 Mar 47-)	Lydia W. Brooks (1 Jun 48-)
Cpl Robert S. Woodward (18 May 48-)	William Marshall (5 Oct 46-)
Pfc. Frank W. Lind (14 Dec 48-)	

CARTOGRAPHIC SECTION

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DECLASSIFICATION SCHEDULE

The Contents of the following Chapter are RESTRICTED:

Chapter XII: DIRECTOR OF PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATION

The Contents of the following Section are RESTRICTED:

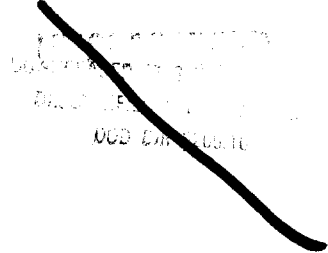
**Chapter XIV: DIRECTOR OF OPERATIONS, PLANS, ORGANIZATION AND
TRAINING, GERMAN YOUTH ACTIVITIES**

CHAPTER XII

DIRECTOR OF PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATION

UNCLASSIFIED

The contents of this chapter are RESTRICTED



Chapter XII

DIRECTOR OF PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATION

1. The Staff.

a. Office of the Director. During the first quarter of 1948, Brig. Gen. William E. Bergin continued as Director of Personnel and Administration, assisted by Col. W. H. Barnes as Deputy Director. (1)
CWO E. T. Macaluso, Administrative Assistant, fulfilled the duties of Executive Officer in an acting capacity, (2) pending the designation of a permanent incumbent of the latter position, which had been vacant since (3) November 1947.

b. The Branches. Key staff members of the respective branches (4) of the division during the period under review were as follows:

Administrative Branch:	
Administrative Officer	Capt. W. D. Brodbeck
Control Branch:	
Chief	Lt. Col. A. L. West, Jr.
Personnel Staff Officer	Maj. R. L. Atteberry, Jr.

Office of the WAC Staff Director:

Director	Lt. Col. Kathleen T. McClure
Deputy Director	Capt. Edith A. Ayers

Military Strength Control Branch:

Chief	Lt. Col. G. E. Pinard
-------	-----------------------

Central Officers' Assignment Branch:

Chief	Lt. Col. H. E. Hassenfelt
-------	---------------------------

Personnel Services Branch:

Chief	Col. J. A. McComsey
Chief, Morale Services	Lt. Col. R. H. Cushing
Chief, Discipline Section	Lt. Col. L. A. Kunzig, Jr.
Chief, Miscellaneous Section	Lt. Col. L. R. Fredendall

Civilian Personnel Branch:

Chief	Col. H. B. Margeson
Executive Officer	Lt. Col. R. P. Hagen
Chief, Classification and Wages	Mr. I. Rimestad
Chief, Employee Relations and Training	Miss K. G. Heath
Chief, Placement Section	Mr. H. A. Taylor
Chief, Procedures	Mr. J. F. McCauley
Chief, Operations	Lt. Col. N. H. Woodman

2. Staff Changes.

a. Office of the Director. No staff changes occurred in the Personnel and Administration Division at the top level of administration during the three months under review. In prospect, however, was the return of Col. Wallace H. Barnes to the United States for reassignment on 1 July 1948, upon expiration of three years' incumbency as Deputy Director of the division. Col. John B. Murphy, a member of the staff of the Personnel and Administration Division of the Army General Staff in Washington, was announced by the Department of the Army as Colonel Barnes' intended replacement.

(5)

b. Central Officers' Assignment Branch. Maj. Bernie D.

Johnson was reassigned to the Transportation Section of Headquarters Command, EUCOM, on 15 January 1948. Capt. Robert W. Swecker was assigned on temporary duty to the U.S. Constabulary School on 1 January 1948, and on 25 January 1948 was permanently assigned to Headquarters, USFA, for duty with the Engineer Section. 1st Lt. Charles R. Heselton, Administrative Services Officer, was transferred to the 7809th Security Control Unit, Heidelberg, Germany, on 28 January 1948. Capt. Harold J. Magee and Maj. Warren E. Nossaman were returned to the United States for reassignment in January and February 1948, respectively. Additions to the officer staff of this branch were Maj. Gilbert C. Madison, who became chief of the Administrative Services Section on 10 March 1948; and Capt. Robert E. Bryant, who headed the Administrative Services Section from 6 January 1948 until the arrival of Major Madison, and thereafter assumed responsibility for officer assignments in the Quartermaster
(6)
Corps.

c. Military Strength Control Branch. Capt. Louis M. Krist

was relieved from assignment to the Personnel and Administration Division and was assigned to Headquarters Command, EUCOM, on 27 January 1948. Maj. Frank B. Gregory, chief of the Replacement Section, was redesignated chief of the newly created Career Management Section. Maj. Thomas C. Eveland was transferred from Berlin Command on 22 March 1948, and assigned to the Military Strength Control Branch as chief of the
(7)
Replacement Section.

d. Personnel Services Branch. Lt. Col. Bennet L. Jackson, Acting Executive Officer of the Personnel Services Branch, completed his tour of foreign service and returned to the United States for reassignment in January 1948. Up to the close of the quarter under review, his successor had not been designated. (8)

3. Reorganization.

a. Central Officers' Assignment Branch. The Central Officers' Assignment Branch was reorganized on 1 January 1948, to include five sections in place of the four established when the branch was first organized on 1 October 1947. Under the new organization, the Operations Liaison Section was continued with the mission of maintaining over-all officer strength and availability data for the European Command. The Technical Services Section retained its identity and designation; however, its responsibility for officer assignment was narrowed to include only the Engineer Corps, Signal Corps, Chemical Corps, and Ordnance, thus excluding the Quartermaster Corps, Transportation Corps, and Medical Department. The jurisdiction of the former Administrative Services Section was enlarged to include the Quartermaster and Transportation Corps, in addition to the Provost Marshal, Inspector General, Judge Advocate General, Finance Department, Adjutant General, Corps of Chaplains, and Military Intelligence; and was redesignated the Quartermaster, Transportation Corps, and Administration Section, in keeping with its revised functions. The Ground Arms Section, which had previously

maintained an Air Forces Subsection, was renamed the Ground Arms, Staff and Administration, and Air Forces Section, and its responsibility was realigned accordingly. The assignment of all medical officers was allocated to a newly established Medical Services Section. Reorganization of the Branch was completed on 5 January 1948, and on that date the major commands were instructed to refer officer-personnel matters entailing action by Headquarters, EUCOM, to applicable representatives as follows: (1) Ground Arms, Staff and Administration, and Air Forces, to Maj. Arthur C. Ball and Capt. B. A. Grimes; (2) Technical Services (as enumerated above), to Capt. Otis W. Callis; (3) Administration, Quartermaster, and Transportation Corps, to Capt. Robert E. Bryant; (4) Medical Services, to Maj. E. E. Cochran, Jr.; and (5) matters pertaining to concurrent shipments or requiring action by more than one service, to (9) Maj. E. R. Stephenson of the Operations Liaison Section.

b. Military Strength Control Branch. A new section of the Military Strength Control Branch, known as the Career Management Section, was established on 20 March 1948. Headed by Maj. Frank B. Gregory, it was charged with the supervision of the Career Guidance Plan outlined in Department of the Army Circular No. 1, 1948, and of matters allied thereto, including operations and procedures of the European Command Classification and Assignment Survey Teams. In March, a study was prepared by the Control Branch of the Personnel and Administration Division recommending that the Statistical Section of the Military Strength Control Branch be transferred to the Adjutant General's Division,

to which its activities were closely related. With the concurrence of the Adjutant General, this recommendation was approved by the Deputy Chief of Staff on 30 March to take effect on 1 April. ⁽¹⁰⁾ The Redeployment and Replacement Branches continued with unchanged missions.

4. Operating Strength.

a. Table of Organization Changes. The lowering of authorized strength in November 1947, coincident with the absorption of the Adjutant General's Civilian Personnel Section by the Personnel and Administration Division, left the latter with an overstrength of 60 percent in its Civil Service grades. In the three categories of military personnel--commissioned, warrant officer, and enlisted--the numbers actually assigned closely approximated those authorized at the beginning of 1948. This situation was reversed in February, when Headquarters, EUCOM, in a move to conserve its commissioned strength, imposed a 30 percent reduction in the division's officer allotment. To compensate for this subtraction, the quota of civilian employees was increased by 52 percent, thus bringing the actual number of such employees within authorized limits by 31 March. Adjustment to the reduced officer allotment was contingent upon administrative consolidation and other economies; meanwhile, the division was charged with an overstrength of 34 percent in the number of commissioned officers assigned to its various branches. At the beginning and end of the quarter under review, the division's operating strength, authorized and actual, was as follows: ⁽¹¹⁾

	1 Jan 48		31 Mar 48	
	Authorized	Actual	Authorized	Actual
Officers	46	47	32	43
Warrant officers	3	2	2	2
Enlisted personnel	46	48	47	44
US and Allied civilian employees	63	95	91	92
German civilian employees	8	19	17	13
Totals	166	211	189	194

b. Allotments to Branches. The Civilian Personnel Branch was considerably the largest of the Personnel and Administration Division's operational components, numbering 4 officers, 2 enlisted persons, 66 United States and Allied civilians, and 7 Germans at the close of the period under review. Next in order of personnel strength came the Central Officers' Assignment Branch, with 13 officers, 13 enlisted persons, and 7 United States and Allied civilians; the Personnel Services Branch, with 13 officers, 4 enlisted persons, and 10 United States and Allied civilians; and the Military Strength Control Branch, with 7 officers, 1 warrant officer, 11 enlisted persons, and 3 United States and Allied civilians. The Control Branch and the Office of the Wac Staff Director, smallest of the subdivisions, operated with work forces of two officers and one enlisted woman each, in addition to one Allied civilian assigned to the former. Under the direction of the Director and Deputy Director, the internal affairs of the division were administered by a warrant officer as Administrative Assistant and Acting Executive Officer, and an Administrative Officer. Enlisted persons and civilian employees

not assigned to specific branches held administrative and maintenance
(12)
jobs chargeable to the division's overhead.

ADMINISTRATION OF MILITARY PERSONNEL

5. Status of AUS Officers.

In January 1947, the Department of the Army directed that, in accordance with Public Law 239, 80th Congress, all AUS officers (except WAC officers, warrant officers, Philippine Scouts, or former Philippine Army officers) not holding National Guard or Officers' Reserve Corps appointments must apply for ORC commissions by 1 March in order to continue on active duty; otherwise, they were to be separated from the service by 25 January 1948, if they were being retained involuntary, or by 30 April 1948, if they were volunteers for further service under the
(13)
officers' category system. Army Nurse Corps and Women's Medical Specialist Corps officers, however, could be retained on a volunteer
(14)
basis as late as 31 May 1948. This policy was amended in March 1947, when the Department of the Army, on the strength of pending Congressional action on recommendations by President Truman, tentatively ruled that non-Regular Army officers on duty in the European Command could be retained temporarily, regardless of age in grade or category commitment. Such retention was subject, in individual cases, to the approval of the major commander concerned, and in no event was to be construed to interfere with normal rotation. Non-Regular Army officers and warrant officers

were still authorized separation for the purpose of enlisting in the first grade in the Regular Army, and an earlier provision requiring that such separation and enlistment be consummated prior to 30 September 1948 was suspended. The tentative measure also provided that officers below the grade of full colonel, under 60 years of age but ineligible to sign Category I, II, or III statements because of age limitations, were to be placed in Category V (officers with no definite time commitment) and could be held on active duty in their current assignments. At the age of 60, separation was mandatory. Officers made eligible for release from active duty under the terms of the January directive, who did not desire to apply for a new category statement, were also placed in Category V, and could be held on active duty in their present assignments, regardless of whether or not they held an Officers' Reserve Corps or National Guard commission. ASTP graduates, unless they volunteered to remain in service, were temporarily exempted from these provisions and were to be separated at the end of their current tours. All officers and warrant officers affected by the temporary policy, who had not received port calls to return to the United States for separation, could be held under assignment to their present commands. Those en route to the United States for separation were, if they chose to remain on active duty and if they qualified under the new provisions, to be held at their place of separation upon arrival in the United States and reassigned under prevailing
(15)
directives.

6. Removal of Subcaliber Officers from the Active List.

Public Law 190, 77th Congress, authorizing procedures for removing officers from the Regular Army, was scheduled to expire on 1 July 1948. The Department of the Army therefore reminded major commanders that action to remove subcaliber officers under this authority would have to be started at once in order to be completed before the expiration date. Any commander was empowered to originate action to remove from the active list any officer of the Regular Army, except integrated officers, whose performance of duty or general efficiency, as compared with other officers of the same grade or length of service, was such as to warrant removal. If a commander considered that the manner of performance of duty by a Regular Army officer under his command or observation was such as to justify this action, he was to send his recommendations together with supporting data, through channels to Army Ground Forces, Department of the Air Force, or the appropriate chief of service, for consideration.

(16)

7. Separation of Pregnant Female Officers.

In a message received on 23 January 1948, the Department of the Army delegated to commanding generals of major commands final authority to approve requests for relief from active duty in cases of pregnancy of female ORC and AUS officers under their jurisdiction. With regard to Regular Army officers in the Army Nurse Corps and Women's Medical Specialist Corps, final authority for relief from active duty for pregnancy

(17)

continued to rest with The Adjutant General in Washington.

8. Enlistment of Non-Regular Army Officers and Warrant Officers.

During February 1948, the Department of the Army, in a series of communications to Headquarters, EUCOM, restated and clarified the policy for reenlistment of officers and warrant officers in Grade 1 in the Regular Army. This policy was substantially as follows:

a. Non-Regular Army officers and warrant officers on active duty who were Regular Army enlisted men on 1 January 1941, or former Regular Army enlisted men on active duty as officers or warrant officers who entered on that status prior to 1 January 1941, and who held on that date or at the time of call to active duty the noncommissioned rank of sergeant or higher or a specialist grade convertible to technician 4th grade, could submit before 1 July 1948, through channels, application for Certificate of Eligibility for Enlistment in Grade 1. This certificate authorized enlistment for a three-year or longer period in Grade 1 within 90 days subsequent to honorable separation. In case the application for release by 1 July was disapproved, the applicant was to be authorized to take action to enlist in the first grade prior to 1 October.

b. After 1 October 1947, officers and warrant officers could not reenlist in the Regular Army in Grade 1 unless they held the Certificate of Eligibility to Enlist as mentioned above. Other officers on active duty could be released for the purpose of enlisting in accordance with the provisions of Department of the Army Circular 54, 24 November 1947, regardless of category. These officers had to reenlist

for a three-year or longer period within 90 days from the date of release from active service, prior to 1 October 1948.

c. After 12 February 1948, former officers and warrant officers who had enlisted or reenlisted in the Regular Army were not to be recalled to active duty in commissioned or warrant officer grade within two years of enlistment or reenlistment, except enlisted men ordered to active duty for entry on competitive tour.

d. On 11 March 1948, Headquarters, EUCOM, invited the attention of all officers being separated from the service because of being overage in grade, to War Department Circular 31, 1947, which waived age restrictions on enlistments accomplished within 20 days of honorable discharge. This directive was interpreted as being applicable to former commissioned officers. Other qualifications for reenlistment remained unchanged. (18)

9. Reduction in Medical Department Strength.

By the spring of 1948, the European Command was to lose about one-third of the doctors and dental officers assigned to it. Replacements arriving from the United States were intended to make up most of the loss, but it was believed that by June the Medical Department of the European Command would be operating below authorized strength. About one-fifth over authorized strength at the beginning of 1948, the Medical Department had followed a policy of conservative estimates of its personnel needs, which permitted it to meet the losses of medical and dental officers whose tours of duty overseas were due to terminate during

the first quarter of the calendar year. The majority of those leaving were graduates of the Army's Specialized Training Program (ASTP) who were completing the required period of two years' service after graduation from medical schools. The program was originally intended to conserve the nation's future supply of doctors and to channel a large number of them into the armed forces during the war, but it did not foresee the need for these graduates beyond the period of emergency. Some ASTP doctors had expressed a desire to remain in the service and a number had not yet made definite decisions. Most of the new arrivals were expected to be ASTP-trained medical and dental officers to staff the hospitals, laboratories, dispensaries, and medical depots throughout the European Command.⁽¹⁹⁾

10. Extension of Oversea Tours of Army Nurses.

Because of the critical shortage of Army nurses in the European Command, authority was requested of the Department of the Army on 19 February 1948 to extend the overseas tours of such persons for periods not exceeding six months beyond the normal 24-month foreign-service tour.⁽²⁰⁾ The Department of the Army granted this authority on 25 February 1948,⁽²¹⁾ on condition that officers in each instance assented to the extension.

11. Transfer of Replacement Depot.

On 20 January 1948, the 7720th European Command Replacement Depot was assigned to the Wetzlar Military Post. This action released the Personnel and Administration Division from operational control over

this unit. In order to retain control over the assignment of replacements and the operation of the European Command Classification and Assignment Survey Teams, a letter was dispatched to the commanding officer of Wetzlar Military Post, defining the mission of the Replacement Depot and authorizing direct communication between the commanding officer of the depot and Headquarters, EUCOM, on matters of assignment of personnel and operation of the Classification and Assignment Teams. (23)

12. Linguistic Survey.

At the direction of the Department of the Army, Headquarters, EUCOM, on 12 February 1948, instituted a survey to determine the number of military persons in the European Command having knowledge of certain languages which could be made usable immediately or with limited amount of training. Major commands were required to report the names of all officers and enlisted persons having certain degrees of linguistic ability in the following languages: Albanian, Arabic, Bulgarian, Japanese, Korean, Persian, Russian, Serbo-Croatian, and Turkish. (24) The number reported was 644, of whom 159 possessed native fluency. Almost half were (25) able to speak, read, and/or write Russian.

13. Separation of Air Force Enlistees.

Early in March 1948, the major commands were directed to interview all Air Force three-year enlistees on duty with Department of the Army units whose enlistments were due to expire between 1 August 1948 and 1 January 1949, regarding their desire for early separation. As many

as possible in this category were to be separated prior to 30 June 1948. (26)
Thirty-six white and three Negro enlisted men were reported to the
Department of the Army as desirous of early separation. (27)

14. Extension of Oversea Tours for Enlisted Men.

On 4 March 1948, Headquarters, EUCOM, announced the removal of some restrictions which had theretofore governed the extension of foreign-service tours of enlisted men assigned in Europe. Thenceforth, normal extensions of one year were to be granted to enlisted men regardless of marital status, and regardless of whether the individual concerned was on a first or subsequent foreign-duty tour. Major commands were designated to give final approval to recommendations for extension, provided that the applicant was physically qualified for further service overseas, and provided further that, in the opinion of the major commander, the morale and welfare of the applicant would not be adversely affected by additional duty away from the United States. (28) Owing to the serious shortage of quarters for those authorized to occupy them under prevailing regulations, however, tour extensions were denied to enlisted men of Grades 4 to 7 who were accompanied by their families in the European Command and who were occupying family-type quarters. (29)

15. Assignment of Ex-Officers as Enlisted Men.

Instructions were issued to the field in March 1947 concerning the assignment of officers who had relinquished their commissions or warrants to enlist in the first grade. Commanders effecting the separation

of such officers were instructed to include a recommendation as to future assignment along with their forwarding indorsements. Generally speaking, these men were not to be assigned to the same unit in which they had previously served in a commissioned status. (30)

ADMINISTRATION OF CIVILIAN PERSONNEL

16. Civilian Personnel Requisitions and Replacements.

a. Status of Recruiting. New civilian employees arriving in the European Command during the quarter under review totaled 131. At the end of March 1948 requisitions for 405 civilian employees for the European Command were pending in the Overseas Affairs Branch, Civilian Personnel Division, Office of the Secretary of the Army. Against this number, approximately 135 were being recruited within the European Command. (31)

b. Anticipated Requisitions. Civilian Personnel Division, Department of the Army, was advised on 4 February 1948 that a large increase in requisitions could be anticipated during the next few months for replacements for the following estimated possible losses: 1,000 Allied and neutral employees by June 1949, owing to the policy of not extending their agreements except under certain circumstances; 1,000 Wacs, if the WAC was not made part of the Regular Army before June 1948; 200 United States male civilian employees with alien dependents who

would probably return to the United States before the expiration of the so-called War Brides Act on 27 December 1948; and 100 United States civilians assigned to Headquarters, EUCOM, who might terminate their employment agreements rather than transfer with the headquarters to Heidelberg, where housing conditions were generally believed to be inferior. (32)

17. Redelegation of Responsibility for the Administration of Civilian Personnel.

a. First Military District. On 1 March 1948, in anticipation of the discontinuance of First Military District, scheduled to take place one month later, its authority and responsibility for civilian personnel administration was withdrawn. This responsibility was redelegated to the military posts having geographic jurisdiction, except in the case of United States and Allied civilians assigned to OMGUS, and locally hired personnel of USAFE. The Munich Military Post was designated to administer all United States and Allied civilian personnel within the Augsburg and Garmisch Posts; and Nurnberg Military Post was charged with the administration of all such personnel with the Wurzburg and Regensburg Posts. For purposes of civilian personnel administration, the military posts of the First Military District then ranked as major commands. (33)

b. Rhein-Main Air Base. During the last week of March 1948, the commanding general of USAFE, the commanding officer of Darmstadt Military Post, and the commanding general of Headquarters Command, EUCOM were advised that the civilian personnel of Rhein-Main Air Base,

including United States, Allied, neutral, and locally hired persons, would thenceforth be allocated to the Commanding General, Frankfurt Military Post, for administrative authority and responsibility. (34)

18. "Civilianization" of Military Personnel of OMGUS.

Headquarters, EUCOM, was notified by OMGUS on 10 January 1948 that the Military Governor had ruled that all military personnel of OMGUS would, upon completion of 36 months' service, be replaced by civilians or their jobs would be abolished. Qualified military personnel would be given the opportunity to "civilianize," that is, to separate from the service, and to be reemployed as civilians. No further positions in Military Government were to be filled by military personnel. In view of the latter ruling, it was anticipated that a large number of requests (35) for civilianization would be received. To expedite matters, the authority to take final action on these applications was delegated by Headquarters, EUCOM, to OMGUS. Acting upon instructions from the Department of the Army, received in March, Headquarters, EUCOM, further requested of OMGUS that an estimate be furnished of the number of military personnel, by grade, who were essential and who were desired for assignment to the State Department in a civilian capacity, on temporary duty not to exceed one year, in the event that the State Department should take control of the civil aspects of the occupation as was then under consideration. The Department of the Army waived existing regulations governing separation to the extent of granting Headquarters, EUCOM, direct authority to approve releases in the grades of major and below, when such essential

personnel were needed for duty with the State Department. Requests for release in higher grades were required to be approved by the Department of the Army.
(36)

19. Policy in Employment of Allied and Neutral Civilians.

In July 1947, Headquarters, EUCOM, had taken the position that the employment agreements of Allied and neutral civilians would not be renewed when they expired, owing to manpower shortages in their own countries. Recruitment of all Allied and neutral civilians for employment in occupied territory was stopped at that time, and restrictions were placed on the transfer and extension of employment agreements of males. This policy was carried further on 15 January 1948, when Headquarters, EUCOM, prohibited the extension of agreements of Allied civilian employees of both sexes for employment in other positions, and necessitating the approval of major commanders for extensions of employment in the same positions. Contracts of employees whose positions were abolished were to be terminated. Agreements would be extended in the same position only when qualified Americans or Germans were not available as replacements and could not be obtained.
(37)

According to a subsequent ruling made on 11 February, the transfer of Allied and neutral civilian personnel to the new Headquarters location in Heidelberg was not to be considered a change of position, and employment periods were not to be affected by the move from Frankfurt.
(38)

Only major commanders could approve extensions of agreements of employees paid from

appropriated funds. Extensions of agreements of employees of Special Services and the EUCOM Exchange System paid from nonappropriated funds were subject to approval by the Chief of Special Services. All other requests for exceptions to the general policy were required to be submitted to Headquarters, EUCOM, for approval. (39) On 17 February 1948, the major commands were furnished instructions outlining a uniform procedure governing extensions in both appropriated and nonappropriated fund agencies. Agreements of employees paid from appropriated funds could be extended by major commanders for the minimum time required to obtain a qualified American or German replacement, but not to exceed four months. Requisitions for American replacements had to be submitted to reach Headquarters, EUCOM, at least 60 days prior to the expiration date of the agreement, and agreements could not be extended prior to 90 days before the current agreement expired. Position changes were authorized only if they arose from reclassification of duties, or from assignment to a similar position in a different organization owing to a transfer of functions; otherwise, employees would be released as their positions were abolished. (40)

The American Graves Registration Command, European Area, was informed that Allied and neutral employees separated from employment in occupied territory in accordance with this policy might be transferred or appointed to vacant positions in nonoccupied areas. Interviews and transfers or appointments to AGRC-EA were to be negotiated through the Personnel and Administration Division, Headquarters, EUCOM. (41)

The commands were also advised that 10 days in advance of

the termination of the contract of each Allied or neutral employee, the name, grade, job title, and efficiency rating of such employee was to be submitted to Headquarters, EUCOM, for the purpose of insuring that all British, Swiss, and Danish employees being relieved of their jobs in occupied territory were considered for employment with AGRC-EA in France. (42)

20. Recruitment of Replacements for Allied and Neutral Employees.

During the first week of February 1948, Headquarters, EUCOM, advised the Department of the Army that approximately 1,000 replacements, in addition to normal requirements, would be needed prior to 30 June 1949 to replace Allied and neutral personnel whose employment agreements would not be renewed. (43) It was estimated that 350 replacements would be needed by 30 June 1948, and additional 325 by 31 December 1948, and another 325 by 30 June 1949. These estimates were subject to change because of planned reorganizations and decreases in personnel which had not yet crystallized. Principally, the anticipated demand was for typists and stenographers. (44) On 8 March 1948, the Department of the Army was furnished a classification, as shown in the accompanying table, of 680 positions then held by Allied and neutral employees whose agreements were scheduled to expire by December 1948. Headquarters, EUCOM, advised that replacements for these positions could not be secured locally and would have to be recruited in the United States. (45)

Grade	Position title	Expirations		
		Mar to Jun	Jul to Sep	Oct to Dec
CAF-2	Clerk-Typist	22	50	15
CAF-3	Clerk	4	15	4
	Clerk-Stenographer . .	38	180	75
	Clerk-Typist	40	84	30
	Telephone Operator . .	5	40	14
	Clerk (Personnel) . . .	2	2	2
CAF-4	Clerk-General	6	17	6
	Statistical Clerk . . .	1	6	2
	Clerk (Personnel) . . .	3	3	3
	Clerk (Property and Supply)	3	6	2
	Totals	124	403	153

21. Reduction-in-Force Policy.

In March 1948, the Department of the Army denied a request by Headquarters, EUCOM, for approval of an alternate reduction-in-force policy not requiring the establishment of retention registers, on the grounds that the added expense and personnel entailed would be prohibitive.

A. H. Onthank, Director of the Civilian Personnel Division of the Department of the Army in Washington, on a visit to the European Command had agreed to consider the matter further and to negotiate with the Civil Service Commission for an exception to its reduction-in-force policy in the case of the European Command. To assist in this objective, Headquarters, EUCOM, began the preparation of additional data to justify the requested exception, but cautioned commanders to adhere to the reduction-in-force retention priority for veterans as guaranteed by the Veterans' Preference Act.

(46)

22. Repatriation of Civilian Employees or Their Dependents through Medical Channels.

In mid-March 1948, the Department of the Army prescribed procedures to be followed in the evacuation of civilian employees through medical channels, and instructions for placing them into effect were relayed to EUCOM units. Travel orders and personnel files were to be furnished by civilian personnel officers to the medical authorities for transmittal with patient. Upon release of the employee from the Army hospital, his records were to be transmitted to the designated port, where final salary payment was to be made. Patients who were dependents of civilian employees, when not accompanied by their sponsors, were not entitled to transportation at government expense. Upon arrival in the United States, those transported at government expense were to be transferred to a civilian hospital of their choice. (47)

23. Minimum Age for Employment.

In reply to an inquiry from AGRC-EA as to the minimum age of American civilians residing in the European Command who might be employed by the Army, Headquarters, EUCOM, established 18 years as the minimum age for such employment. (48)

24. Return Transportation for United States Civilians Recruited Overseas.

Under the authority of the Department of the Army and with the concurrence of the Chief of Transportation, Headquarters, EUCOM, announced in

February 1948 that civilians formerly employed by quasi-governmental agencies such as EUCOM Exchange System and the Red Cross could be returned to the point of hire at government expense upon completion of their employment agreements with the Department of the Army, provided that they had been transported from the United States to the European Command at the expense of the former employing agency. (49)

25. Withholding Tax for Alien Residents of the United States.

All subordinate commands were informed on 4 February 1948 that Allied and neutral employees who had established residence in the United States and who still maintained such residence were subject to income tax deductions. Major commands were also advised that exemptions could not be claimed in the usual pay-roll form for children not of blood relationship, unless the adopted children were residents of the United States, Canada, or Mexico. The possibility remained that the employee might claim exemptions for adopted children who were not residents of these countries at the time of filing the income tax return. (50)

26. Citizenship Requirements for Certain Positions.

It was essential that persons who occupied intelligence, investigative, and certain other positions designated sensitive be impartial and objective in their service, and above criticism as to their loyalty to the U.S. Government. For this reason, Headquarters, EUCOM, early in February 1948, asked Department of the Army approval to insert a requirement in job sheets that applicants for such positions be

required to possess a minimum of ten years' citizenship. The permission was granted, and a directive was issued stating that, in the future, civilian employees recruited for duty with intelligence agencies, for positions as criminal investigators, and for positions which, after careful deliberation by responsible commanders, had been determined to be sensitive, were to be appointed only after meeting the new citizenship requirement. Commanders were enjoined to exercise extreme care in designating positions as sensitive. Normally, such designation was to be limited to positions of greater authority, giving access to highly classified material, or providing an opportunity to influence major plans and policies. Nonappropriated fund agencies were also to be guided by the principles of this directive. The Commanding General, USFA, was given authority to determine the applicability of the policy (51) to his command.

27. Leave Accruals and Periodic Pay Increases for Allied and Neutral Employees.

Previously, for Allied and neutral civilian employees, annual and sick leave had accrued on a temporary basis and a within-grade promotion might be granted every six months upon the recommendation of the immediate superior. In order to apply the same regulations as far as practicable to Allied and neutral and to United States personnel, new regulations effective on 1 January 1948 were issued providing that, for Allied and neutral personnel, leave accrued on a permanent basis and

that they were eligible for periodic pay increases upon the completion
of 12 months' continuous and satisfactory service. (52)

28. Salary Allotment of Allied Nationals.

Several rulings were made during the period ending 31 March regarding the payment of salaries of Allied nationals employed by the U.S.

Forces under provisions of the Continental Wage Scale. Effective

1 February 1948, all Luxemburg nationals were paid the total amount of their salaries at the place of employment. Theretofore, such personnel had received two-thirds of their salary, the remainder being paid to

a designated person through the Office d'Aide Mutuelle Interalliee,

(53) Luxemburg. In compliance with a request of Finance, Copenhagen,

Denmark, Headquarters, EUCOM, ruled that, from 1 March 1948, Danish nationals employed by the United States forces would receive the total amount of

their salaries at the place of employment. Also beginning 1 March 1948, all nationals of the Netherlands were to be paid in the same manner.

Formerly nationals of the Netherlands employed by the European Command were required to allot one-half of their salaries to dependents or other designated residents in the Netherlands, through the Central Bureau

Vergoeding Militaire Vorderingen, The Hague. They were employees of

the Department van Sociale Zaken, the Hague, but under this change in

their employment conditions, they became direct employees of the United

(55) States forces. In addition, two other Allied governments--the United

Kingdom and Belgium--allowed full payment of the salaries of their

nationals at their place of employment. Citizens of Switzerland and France continued to receive half their pay in the European Command and half in their home countries. (56)

ADMINISTRATION OF GERMAN EMPLOYEES

29. Revision of Policy.

A revised policy for the administration of German employees was announced by Headquarters, EUCOM, on 1 March 1948. The new policy gave Germans and displaced persons employed by appropriated and non-appropriated fund agencies the rights, in person or through a representative, to discuss their grievances with their immediate supervisors, to request a hearing by an impartial grievance committee, and to establish their case by witness or by documentary evidence. Such employees were also authorized to organize councils representing their professional, economic, and social interests. The same civilian personnel office which supervised the administration of United States, Allied and neutral employees was to handle the administration of Germans and displaced persons, as much as possible through German supervisors, and for this purpose appropriate staffs were set up within each civilian personnel section. Within the placement section a representative of the local German Labor Office (Arbeitsamt) was to provide liaison between the German and American agencies. The classification of German employees

remained the responsibility of appropriate German agencies, and was to be applied in accordance with the policies and regulations prescribed by German law and approved by Military Government. Ultimate responsibility for the preparation and payment of the pay rolls of German employees rested with the German authorities. The new policy also provided for additional benefits comparable to those accorded United States, Allied, and neutral employees, such as annual leave and sick leave with pay, holidays, and safety and health precautions. (57)

30. Progressive Reduction in Strength.

Germans employed by Military Government and the U.S. Army, or by agencies and individuals working with the Army, totaled 244,419 on 1 July 1946. In keeping with the policy of interfering as little as possible with the German labor force, this total was reduced to 193,869 by 1 January 1948. About 80 percent of the Germans employed by the Army were laborers hired on an hourly basis, and 20 percent were clerical workers. Of the 80 percent, approximately half were unskilled labor; 35 percent were semiskilled; and 15 percent were in the skilled class. Of the clerical workers, 75 percent performed simple clerical jobs, 23 percent were in technical subprofessional and administrative jobs, and between 2 and 3 percent held highly technical jobs. In the unskilled labor group, an estimated 9½ percent, or about 14,734 of the workers, held household positions. These included the persons hired to maintain German buildings requisitioned by the Army. The expense of one maid for each family and a fireman whose duties were divided among

several homes was borne by the German economy as part of the cost of occupation. Less than 4 percent of the unskilled laborers were employed in messes and clubs. EUCOM families employed an estimated average of 1.18 servant each, or a total of 16,000 persons of the unskilled labor group.
(65)

31. Movement of German Employees to Heidelberg.

Few Germans and displaced persons working for Headquarters, EUCOM, were to be transferred to Heidelberg when it moved from Frankfurt to that city. Headquarters, EUCOM, announced on 11 February 1948 that a shortage of adequate housing in Heidelberg, and the need for locally hired persons as clerks and office workers in agencies remaining in Frankfurt, were the reasons for keeping such transfers to a minimum. Although EUCOM staff divisions requested the transfer of 105 German employees, accompanied by their families, civilian personnel officials estimated that fewer than that number would be moved, owing in some cases to the unwillingness of the employee to change his domicile. German employees were to be transferred only in case that they could not be replaced by qualified persons at the new station. EUCOM ruled that a German worker, to be moved, must himself concur in the transfer; must have his release authorized by the local Arbeitsamt and the civilian personnel officer of Frankfurt Military Post; and must be assured by the German housing agency (Wohnungsamt) that adequate quarters were available for him and his dependents at the new station. This

ruling did not include privately employed domestic servants living with families who were to be transferred to Heidelberg. Such employees could be transferred if their right to return to their original place of residence was authorized by the local Wohnungsamt before the time of the transfer. (59)

32. Payment for Sick Leave.

In order to clarify questions as to the responsibility of the U.S. Army for payment of German employees who were absent due to sickness, the following statement of policy was made. In the case of an hourly wage employee who became ill, the employee was to be retained on the regular pay roll and appear on time sheets for the remainder of the current pay week in which the illness began, and receive normal pay for that period, or until he became eligible for the benefits of state social insurance. An employee hired on a monthly salary basis, on becoming ill, was to be retained on the regular pay roll and appear on time sheets for the first six weeks of illness and receive normal pay for such period. At the end of the six weeks' period, the employee became eligible for social insurance benefits. The full salary received by the employee for the period of illness prior to becoming eligible for social insurance benefits was chargeable to the cost of occupation when the employee's salary was normally chargeable to appropriated funds. The payment of the employer's share toward social insurance contributions was the responsibility of the German labor authorities, and was made by means of pay-roll deductions. (60)

33. Payment of Displaced Polish Nationals.

At the end of March 1948, procedure was established for the payment of displaced Polish nationals formerly employed by the U.S. Army who had been repatriated to Poland with a balance of pay due. Claims were to be submitted to Headquarters, EUCOM, through the U.S. Military Attache in Warsaw, Poland. Dollar credits due were to be paid in accordance with EUCOM directives governing the payment of Military Payment Certificates to personnel in labor service companies. Upon verification of claims, Headquarters, EUCOM, was to deposit Reichsmarks in the amount due, to an account in a Frankfurt banking institution, (61) to be held in trust by the Polish Consulate for the owner.

34. Indorsement of Kennkarten to Indicate Political Acceptability.

Headquarters, EUCOM, announced on 14 January 1948 that Germans employed by the United States forces and by all nonappropriated funds, commercial, and welfare agencies sponsored by, or accredited to, the United States forces, had to have their identity cards (Kennkarten) indorsed to show that they had been checked as to political background and were thus employable under the Law for Liberation from National Socialism. Under the new ruling, such employees were to secure the indorsement prior to 1 February 1948, or face the probability of being released from their jobs. After 1 February, only those who could produce Kennkarten so indorsed were retained in employment or hired. Kennkarten previously punched to indicate that their holders had been

examined as required by earlier regulations, were accepted as meeting the requirements of the new procedure and did not require additional indorsement. Workers recruited in the British Zone and possessing Kennkarten of British issue were not required to secure the indorsement. Such persons, however, had to possess clearance slips issued by a denazification court (Spruchkammer) prior to entering the U.S. Zone for any type of work with the United States forces, or in order to be retained in employment after 1 February. The new procedure was deemed necessary because only the most highly incriminated persons remained to be tried under the Law for Liberation; however, many persons whose cases had been disposed of had neglected to have their status under the law indorsed upon their identity cards. Indorsements were obtainable from the Polizei Revier, or local police precinct office. Procurement of the indorsements eliminated the need for securing Meldebogen (official questionnaires under the Law for Liberation) or Fragebogen, and forwarding them to Military Government for investigation. After 1 February, personnel officers were required to furnish local Liaison and Security Offices of Military Government with monthly data concerning newly hired German personnel, for purposes of routine checking. Authorization was received from OMGUS and relayed to the major commands to the effect that Germans who did not attain the age of 18 years until after the effective date of the Law of Liberation (March 1946), and other persons not affected by that law, should have their Kennkarten indorsed "politically screened"

(62)
without formal Spruchkammer clearance. In mid-March 1948 OMGUS officials agreed that German workers who had not yet obtained Kennkarten indorsements should be released from employment with the United States forces. The Manpower Division, OMGUS, was to notify each Land that replacements for persons released would be furnished on a special priority basis. Reports indicated that denazification proceedings had lagged in only two areas--Frankfurt and Munich. Giving effect to the new policy was therefore expected to cause only a small turnover of Germans employed by the U.S. Army. (63)

35. Wage Scales for German Employees.

In order to eliminate confusion caused by the existence of over 270 wage scales for German workers in the U.S. Zone, the German Land governments were asked to prepare new wage scales. On 1 May 1948, a new wage scale for Germans employed by the United States forces was to be made effective uniformly throughout Land Greater Hesse. Similar wage tariffs for Land Bavaria and Württemberg-Baden were to be put into effect at a later date. (64)

PERSONNEL SERVICES

36. The Occupation Medal.

On 24 March 1948, Headquarters, EUCOM, announced the rules under which EUCOM personnel were eligible to receive the Army of Occupation Medal, a stock of which had been received. Persons who had served 30 consecutive days at a normal post of duty while assigned or permanently attached to one or more of the Armies of Occupation were eligible for the medal. Persons who served with the Armies of Occupation in Germany and Austria were entitled to the award in recognition of services performed any time after 9 May 1945. Those who served in Venezia Giulia e. Zara, or the Province of Udine, or with a unit in Italy, between 9 May 1945 and 15 September 1947, were also eligible. Service between 9 May and 8 November 1945 could be counted only if the European-African-Middle Eastern Campaign medal was awarded prior to 9 May 1945. Army members who served any time after 3 September 1945 in the four main islands of Japan-Hokkaido, Honshu, Shikoku, and Kyushu; the surrounding smaller islands of the Japanese homeland; the Ryukku Islands, the Bonin-Volcano Islands; or Korea were entitled to receive the medal. Service between 3 September 1945 and 2 March 1946 could be counted only if the Asiatic Pacific campaign medal had been received for service prior (65) to 3 September 1945. Officers and enlisted personnel entitled to the award were to be supplied through their units, organizations, or

installations of assignment. Civilians eligible for the award were to receive their medals by applying to the nearest Military Post Headquarters and presenting one of the following documents: their original discharge certificate, or a certificate in lieu of a lost or destroyed one; a certificate of service; or some other adequate authorized record of their service.

37. Final Date for Receipt of Foreign Decorations.

Headquarters, EUCOM, announced on 3 March 1948 that United States military and former military personnel who served in World War II would not be permitted to accept foreign awards and decorations from the national governments of cobelligerent nations, neutral nations, or from other American republics after 24 July 1948, the date set by Congress. The EUCOM announcement also stated that all foreign awards had to be approved by the Department of the Army or the Department of the Air Force. Each award of a foreign decoration was to include a citation, order, certificate, or decision by the government making the presentation, which should name the person for whom the honor was intended. Although awards had to be approved in Washington by 24 July, formal presentation by the governments concerned could take place at a later date. The only decorations which Americans were authorized to accept were those which the foreign governments concerned might confer upon members of their own military forces.

(66)

38. Marriage with Germans.

On 29 January 1948, Headquarters, EUCOM, authorized the commanders of Wetzlar, Darmstadt, Heidelberg, and Stuttgart Military Posts to approve or disapprove applications for marriage of Americans with Germans. It further authorized the commanding officers of Wetzlar and Darmstadt Military Posts, both being the commands of colonels, to approve marriage applications of officers, although such authority (67) had up to that time been granted only to general officers.

39. Alien Spouse Act.

On 30 March 1948, Headquarters, EUCOM, made public the rules and the procedure to be followed by members and former members of the United States armed forces who wished to arrange for the entry into the United States of alien spouses before the expiration of the so-called War (68) Brides Act on 28 December 1948. Under a Department of the Army ruling, members of the Army at oversea stations and American civilians with World War II service employed by the Army were permitted to return to the United States before completion of their normal duty tours or employment agreements, if they wished to accompany alien sponsors to the United States before the expiration of the act. The ruling applied to persons who had served with the armed forces between 7 December 1941 and 31 December 1946, and who were either still members of the forces, or, having been honorably discharged, were serving with the forces as civilian employees. Under immigration regulations, American citizens

might bring alien spouses into the United States after expiration of the War Bride Act on a nonquota basis, regardless of their Army service or date of marriage provided that the normal economic, physical, and other requirements for immigration were met. Alien husbands of American citizens who were married prior to 1 July 1932 might enter the United States on a nonquota status. The alien husband of an American citizen, married after that date, was entitled to preferential status within the quota. All applications for early return to the United States on the basis of marriage to aliens had to be approved by major commands. The time restriction on approval of marriage applications and on the performance of marriages was lifted for those eligible members and former members of the armed forces who wished to marry aliens, except Germans, and return with them to the United States within the time limit. Alien dependents could be sent to the United States without their principals, provided that they left the European Command in time to arrive there on or before 27 December. (69)

40. Status of Adopted Children.

In January 1948, European children legally adopted by members of the occupation forces under the provisions of Military Government Law No. 10 acquired the same status as other dependents. Authority was granted to all post commanders to authorize an increase in sales commissary and post-exchange allowances and privileges in cases where a child was accepted as a member of the household, and where a parent-

child relationship was being established through legal procedure. Minor children, legally adopted by Americans who were themselves entitled to possess Adjutant General identification cards, were to be issued such cards. The adoption of a German child did not cause a family group to become ineligible to remain in the European Command, and the nationality of an adopted child in no way changed the granting of privileges authorized to dependents under prevailing EUCOM regulations. (70)

41. Care of Family of Military Men Absent on Extended Temporary Duty.

In March 1948 post commanders were reminded of their responsibilities for the families of military men absent on extended temporary duty, such as attendance at a course of training. The announcement dealt with the case of the close of the home station of the absent head of the family, and post commanders were directed to provide properly for a family in such circumstances. (71)

42. Reception of Guests in Bachelor Billets.

The chairman of the EUCOM Exchange System Employees Association in a letter to the Deputy Commander in Chief on 12 January 1948, requested that consideration be given to several factors, such as the lack of living rooms in some quarters, for the purpose of relaxing regulations prohibiting the reception of guests of the opposite sex in rooms used for sleeping. Although the Exchange Officer and the Chief of Special

Services recommended favorable consideration, the Deputy Commander in
(72)
Chief disapproved the request.

43. Payment of Per Diem.

In February 1948, the Department of the Army amended its policy with reference to the authority of oversea commands to prescribe or reduce per diem payment for travel of military personnel on duty outside the continental limits of the United States, and quoted geographically determined rates which were mandatory and could not be varied. For this purpose, the European Command was considered to encompass the entire geographical area as indicated by the agreement of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. This circumstance permitted Headquarters, EUCOM, to prescribe no per diem for temporary duty travel anywhere in
(73)
Europe.

44. Replacement of Lost Identification Cards.

In reply to a request by Headquarters, EUCOM, for information concerning the policy for replacement of Adjutant General identification cards (WD AGO Form 65) lost by enlisted personnel assigned to duty in the offices of military attaches at American embassies in Europe, the Department of the Army, on 6 February 1948, delegated authority to Headquarters, EUCOM, to make replacements of cards lost by enlisted
(74)
personnel in the aforementioned category.

45. Commendation for Low EUCOM Injury Rate.

A letter congratulating General Clay and his staff for contributing to an Army-wide improvement in the military injury rate was received from Maj. Gen. W. S. Paul, Director of Personnel and Administration of the Department of the Army on 3 March 1948. The improvement, achieved in 1946, helped to win the Award of Honor for Distinguished Service to Safety, presented by the National Safety Council to the U.S. Army on 28 October 1947. During the period covered by the commendation, there were, in the European Command, 5.83 disabling injuries per 100,000 man-days for military personnel. (75)

46. Progress in Graves Registration Work.

Weekly reports from the First Field Command, American Graves Registration Command, European Area, indicated that, at the end of March 1948, there were 1,980 reported isolated burials still to be investigated in its area. The number of bodies recovered from isolated burials had reached 10,553 by that date. No recovery teams were operating in the Soviet Zones of Germany and Austria, owing to lack of clearances by the Soviet authorities. The Polish detachments continued to operate and had evacuated 101 bodies, with 223 reported burials still to be investigated. (76)

47. Letters of Appreciation to Owners of Land Used as American Military Cemeteries.

Owing to the return to its owners of land used as American Military cemeteries during World War II, the American Graves Registration Command suggested that letters of appreciation be prepared for the host nations. The Personnel and Administration Division accordingly prepared letters to the U.S. Ambassador in Paris, France, expressing appreciation and gratitude to the French Government and the people of France for the temporary use of their land for cemetery purposes, and forwarded them to the Office of the Secretary of the General Staff for dispatch. (77)

48. .Payment of Prisoners of War Outside Germany and Austria.

In February 1948, the Provost Marshal presented a problem to the Personnel and Administration Division by requesting that all Prisoner of War Certificates of Credit and Military Payment Orders be forwarded to the Prisoner of War Information Bureau for delivery to recipients. The Paris Agreement, however, provided specifically that the French should deliver these documents to the prisoners of war in their custody upon discharge. The Personnel and Administration Division stated that no change in policy was advisable until the procedure for payment outside Germany and Austria had been agreed upon. From reports received by the Provost Marshal, and from letters received from free workers in France, it was known that many prisoners of war already repatriated to Germany had not received certification. The

Office of the Political Adviser recommended that correspondence be sent to that office for transmission to the French authorities, asking for rectification of this situation. (78) As of the end of the period under consideration, no arrangements had been made for the settlement of the claims of prisoners of war outside Germany and Austria. As soon as the necessary procedures were agreed upon, a public announcement was to be made by Headquarters, EUCOM. Meanwhile, all former prisoners of war entitled to such payment were urged to retain in their possession all documents pertaining thereto, and to await the announcement of instructions. The above information was relayed to the U.S. Embassy in Paris, to avoid (79) the dispatch of inquiries before a solution could be reached.

FOOTNOTES

1. "Headquarters, EUCOM, Organizational Chart and Directory of Key Officers," published by Statistics Sec, SGS, Hq, EUCOM, 1 Jan 48 and 1 Apr 48.

2. Hq, EUCOM, Pers & Adm Div, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jan-31 Mar 48, foreword.

3. Organizational Chart, 1 Nov and 1 Dec 47.

4. Ibid, 1 Apr 48.

5. Hq, EUCOM, Pers and Adm Div, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jan-31 Mar 48.

6. Ibid, COAS Br.

7. Ibid, Mil Str Control Br.

8. Ibid, Civilian Pers Br.

9. Ibid, COAS Br.

10. Ibid, Mil Str Control Br.

11. Ibid.

12. Ibid, COAS, Mil Str Control, Civilian Pers, and Pers Sv Brs.

13. Cir 79, Dept of the Army, 29 Dec 47; ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 10 Jan 48, file AG 210.45 AGP-B-AGO, subj: "Status of the Army of the United States Officers"; cable SC-11531, 17 Jan 48, EUCOM to major comds.

14. Cable WCL-24456, 23 Jan 48, Dept of the Army to EUCOM.

15. Ltrs, Hq, EUCOM, 2 Mar 48, file AG 210.3 GPA-AGO, subj: "Extended Active Duty"; 4 Mar 48, same file and subj; cable WCL-39742, 22 Mar 48, Dept of the Army to EUCOM.

16. Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 2, 13 Jan 48, par 2.

17. Cable WACL-24448, 23 Jan 48, Dept of the Army to EUCOM; Hq, EUCOM, Weekly Directive, No 5, 6 Feb 48.

18. Cable WCL-28034, 4 Feb 48, Dept of the Army to EUCOM; cable WCL-30371, 12 Feb 48, Dept of the Army to EUCOM.
19. EUCOM Press Release No 795, 6 Jan 48.
20. Cable SC-15069, 19 Feb 48, EUCOM to Dept of the Army.
21. Cable WCL-33145, 25 Feb 48, Dept of the Army to EUCOM.
22. Hq, EUCOM, Pers & Adm Div, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jan-31 Mar 48, Mil Str Control Br.
23. Ibid.
24. Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 7, 17 Feb 48, par 4.
25. Ibid, par 4.
26. Ibid, No 10, 9 Mar 48, par 5.
27. Hq, EUCOM, Pers & Adm Div, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jan-31 Mar 48, Mil Str Control Br, par f.
28. EUCOM Press Release No 942, 4 Mar 48.
29. Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 10, 9 Mar 48, par 6.
30. Hq, EUCOM, Pers & Adm Div, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jan-31 Mar 48, Mil Str Control Br, par g.
31. Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 3, 20 Jan 48, par 4.
32. Hq, EUCOM, Pers & Adm Div, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jan-31 Mar 48, Civilian Pers Br, sec III, par 5.
33. Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 10, 10 Mar 48, par 10.
34. Ibid, No 13, 30 Mar 48, par 3.
35. Ibid, No 3, 20 Jan 48, par 2.

36. Ibid, No 4, 27 Jan 48, par 3; cable S-139, 22 Jan 48, EUCOM to OMGUS; Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 12, 23 Mar 48, par 2; cable W-97306, 10 Mar 48, Dept of the Army to EUCOM.
37. Civilian Pers Memo No 2, EUCOM, 15 Jan 48, subj: "Employment of Allied and Neutral Civilians."
38. EUCOM, Press Release No 891, 11 Feb 48.
39. EUCOM, Press Release No 921, 24 Feb 48.
40. See memo cited in footnote 37 above, as amended 11 Feb 48.
41. Hq, EUCOM, Pers & Adm Div, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jan-31 Mar 48, Civilian Pers Br, sec I, par 9.
42. Ibid, sec II, par 7.
43. Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 6, 10 Feb 48, par 11.
44. EUCOM Press Release No 921, 24 Feb 48.
45. Cable SC-16866, EUCOM to Dept of the Army.
46. Hq, EUCOM, Pers & Adm Div, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jan-31 Mar 48, Civilian Pers Br, sec I, par 14.
47. Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 12, 23 Mar 48, par 5.
48. Hq, EUCOM, Pers & Adm, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jan-31 Mar 48, Civilian Pers Br, sec I, par 2.
49. Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 6, 10 Feb 48, par 10.
50. Hq, EUCOM, Pers & Adm Div, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jan-31 Mar 48, Civilian Pers Br, sec I, par 7.
51. Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commanders Weekly Staff Conference, No 5, 3 Feb 48, par 5; Pers & Adm Div, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jan-31 Mar 48, Civilian Pers Br, sec I, par 16.
52. Civilian Pers Memo No 3, EUCOM, 16 Jan 48.

53. Hq, EUCOM, Pers & Adm Div, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jan-31 Mar 48, Civilian Pers Br, sec I, par 13; EUCOM Press Release No 933, 1 Mar 48.

54. Hq, EUCOM, Pers & Adm Div, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jan-31 Mar 48, Civilian Pers Br, sec I, par 18; cable SC-18439, 24 Mar 48, EUCOM to major comds.

55. Civilian Pers Memo No 20, EUCOM, 19 Mar 48; EUCOM Press Release No 967, 16 Mar 48.

56. EUCOM Press Release No 933, 1 Mar 48.

57. Civilian Pers Cir No 12, revised 1 Mar 48, EUCOM, subj: "Administration of Indigenous Personnel in U.S. Occupied Areas, Germany"; EUCOM Press Release No 965, 15 Mar 48.

58. EUCOM Press Release No 925, 21 Feb 48.

59. EUCOM Press Release No 891, 11 Feb 48; Hq, EUCOM, Pers & Adm Div, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jan-31 Mar 48, Civilian Pers Br, sec IV, par 1.

60. Hq, EUCOM, Pers & Adm Div, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jan-31 Mar 48, Civilian Pers Br, sec I, par 5.

61. Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 10, 9 Mar 48, par 13; ltr, 25 Mar 47, file AG 248 GDS-AGO, subj: "Payment of Military Payment Certificates to Personnel in Labor Service Companies (Civilian)."

62. EUCOM Press Release No 811, 14 Jan 48.

63. Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 11, 16 Mar 48, par 12.

64. Ibid, No 12, 23 Mar 48, p 1; Pers & Adm Div, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jan-31 Mar 48, Civilian Pers Br, sec I, par 20.

65. EUCOM Press Release No 984, 24 Mar 48.

66. EUCOM Press Release No 937, 3 Mar 48.

67. Cable SC-12581, 29 Jan 48, EUCOM to major comds.

68. Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 12, 23 Mar 48, par 3.

69. EUCOM Press Release No 892, 11 Feb 48; No 998, 30 Mar 48; Hq, EUCOM, Weekly Directive, No 12, 17 Mar 1948, sec I.

70. Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 12, 23 Mar 48, par 3.

71. Hq, EUCOM, Pers & Adm Div, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jan-31 Mar 48, Pers Sv Br, sec XI, par n.

72. Ibid., par o.

73. Ibid., par e.

74. Ibid., par l.

75. EUCOM Press Release No 940, 3 Mar 48.

76. Hq, EUCOM, Pers & Adm Div, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jan-31 Mar 48, Pers Sv Br, sec XI, par d.

77. Ibid., par q.

78. Ibid., par p.

79. Ibid., par a.

Chapter XIII

DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF INTELLIGENCE

SECRET

EXCLUDED FROM AUTOMATIC
DOWNGRADING AND
DECLASSIFICATION

Chapter XIII

DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF INTELLIGENCE

THE INTELLIGENCE SITUATION

1. Internal Security.

a. At the beginning of 1948, the internal security situation in the U.S. Zone of Germany was marked by scattered strikes, threats of strikes, and by localized disorders of displaced persons. A 24-hour general strike was called throughout Bavaria on 22 January 1948 as a protest against the poor food situation. Comments made by Germans generally throughout the Zone indicated that they considered that the United States, in particular, OMGUS, was responsible for conditions in Germany. Many Bavarians were of the opinion that food was not being shipped from the United States in the quantities publicized, while persons in the lower income brackets believed that food shipments did not constitute relief or recovery measures, but were bribes to keep

Germany from communism. Typical comments were that Germany was being systematically starved as punishment for war crimes committed by Nazis, and that German production was held down because the United States feared competition in world markets. On 3 February, a 24-hour general strike was called in Württemberg-Baden. Public reaction to the general strike was varied and U.S. Constabulary reports indicated that Germans believed that a certain measure of success had been achieved. Constabulary raids on displaced persons camps in February revealed the wide extent of black-market operations, which resulted in the confiscation of U.S. Government property and currency, illegally slaughtered livestock, liquor, foodstuffs, cigarettes, hides, clothing, and counterfeit official stamps and documents. The security situation remained stable during March, although a feeling of unrest was evidenced over the communist coup in Czechoslovakia, and the threat involved in the Soviet walk-out from the Allied Control Council meeting in Berlin. Soviet activities along the United States-Soviet Zonal border gave rise to fears of possible future communist domination and the possibility of a Soviet invasion. (1)

Security incidents involving resistance and subversive activity declined sharply from the 17 cases reported in December. Violators apprehended numbered 10 in January, 9 in February, and 6 in March. Investigation of suspected espionage resulted in the discovery of 12 unregistered foreign agents in January, 17 in February, and 14 in March. Cases of suspected sabotage numbered 5 in January, 6 in February, and 7 in March. (2)

b. There were no incidents reported which threatened internal security in the U.S. Zone of Austria. The communist victory in Czechoslovakia caused apprehension among Austrians and brought a change in the popular attitude toward the Austrian state treaty. Labor unrest continued, but tension among workers subsided when large-scale strikes and demonstrations planned by the communists failed to materialize. Soviet attempts to interfere with normal democratic processes continued and indications were apparent that Communists were carrying on subversive activities. Political activity remained stable, with the People's Party and Socialists planning further cooperation to counteract political moves of the Austrian Communist Party. (3)

2. Border Security.

A sharp increase occurred in March in the number of persons apprehended for illegal border crossing from the Soviet Zone to the U.S. Zone of Germany. The number of border violators decreased from 12,836 in December to 7,986 in January, but in February the trend turned upwards with 13,062 persons apprehended, rising to 25,890 persons in March. The increase was attributed to the prevalence of mild winter weather and a desire of the border violators to visit relatives and supplement meager rations received in the Soviet Zone. Interrogation by the Constabulary of 11,387 persons, who illegally crossed the U.S.-Soviet Zone border in northern Bavaria during the period 24-29 March 1948, revealed the following reasons: 3,223 to obtain food; 3,713 to

visit friends and relatives; 87 to avoid conscription in the Soviet Zone; 5 to escape from persecution, and 4,359 miscellaneous. The communist coup in Czechoslovakia did not cause the mass westward migration which had been anticipated, although 2,695 Czechoslovak nationals were reported to the CIC as illegal border crossers from the end of February to 30 March. (4)

3. Refugee Situation.

German antipathy toward displaced persons remained unchanged, with expectation of increased animosity when certain displaced persons residing illegally in camps were evicted as required by Army regulations. Enforcement of the rules limiting residence in camps to bona fide United Nations displaced persons had caused many displaced persons to live entirely in the German economy or indulge in criminal and black-market activities. Continued illegal black-market activities of displaced persons, coupled with their disregard for authority, constituted a minor threat to security. Mob and group action materialized against German police authorities attempting to arrest offenders. Resentment toward Czechoslovak refugees was apparent among Germans, as the influx continued from Communist-dominated Czechoslovakia. Sudeten German expellees had no sympathy for the Czechoslovak refugees, as they considered the Czechoslovaks responsible for their expulsion. Germans were resentful because the arrival of the Czechoslovak refugees caused the food and housing situation in the U.S. Zone to become more critical. (5)

4. Communist Activities.

In January, communist propaganda increased in intensity and hostility towards OMGUS, United States foreign policy, bizonal administration, and German government agencies. Communist sympathizers and members of the German Communist Party (Kommunistische Partei Deutschlands--KPD) were active in encouraging hesitant workers to take aggressive measures in registering protests against economic conditions. KPD members were untiring in their efforts to foment a general strike by propagation of rumors and strike plans. The Communists continued to capitalize on the poor food situation in the U.S. Zone in February and March, and persisted in their endeavors to incite strikes and demonstrations of protest. Communist propaganda continued to discredit the efforts of OMGUS to reconstruct Germany, and KPD leaders accelerated their campaign for a unified Germany based upon communist concepts.

(6)

THE INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

5. Organization of the Intelligence Division.

a. On 1 March 1948, certain subdivisions of the Intelligence Division were reorganized. The functions of the Training and Organization Section, Special Projects Section, and Clearance Section were separated from the Control Branch and regrouped under a new branch, the Special Projects Branch. The reorganization included an internal rearrangement of sections under the Research and Analysis Branch.

b. The Intelligence Division was then comprised of five main branches: the Plans, Policy, and Inspection Group; Control Branch; Special Projects Branch; Operations Branch; and Research and Analysis Branch. The 970th Counter Intelligence Corps (CIC) Detachment was under staff supervision of the Counter Intelligence Section of the Operations Branch. The Intelligence Section of the Operations Branch supervised the activities of the 7707th European Command Intelligence Center. The 7746th Communications Intelligence Service Detachment, also under supervision of the Operations Branch, monitored and conducted spot checks of international and domestic communications. The 7712th European Command Intelligence School was placed under supervision of the Training and Organization Section of the newly created Special Projects Branch.

c. Under a plan for the reduction in strength of the general and special staff divisions of Headquarters, EUCOM, the staff of the Intelligence Division was reduced by 12 officers and 12 enlisted men. The strength of the division was fixed at 68 officers and 90 enlisted men. The unit strength authorization in the occupational troop basis for intelligence agencies was increased by 40 by direction of the Chief of Staff, EUCOM. The strength of intelligence units was fixed at 462 officers, 219 warrant officers, and 1,206 enlisted men, or a total of 1,887. New Tables of Distribution were prepared by the Special Projects Branch and submitted to Operations, Plans, Organization and Training Division on 20 March, and the 40 additional authorizations were allocated to the 427th CIC Detachment.

6. Staff Officers.

On 31 March 1948, the key officers of the Intelligence Division were: Deputy Director of Intelligence, Col. Robert A. Schow; Assistant Deputy Director, Col. William L. Fagg, who relieved Col. Carl F. Fritzche; Executive, Lt. Col. William R. Rainford. The chiefs of branches were; Plans, Policy, and Inspection Group--Lt. Col. Cyril J. Letzelter; Control Branch--Lt. Col. William R. Rainford; Special Projects Branch--Lt. Col. Milton C. Taylor; Operations Branch--Lt. Col. Merillat Moses, who relieved Col. Richard D. Wentworth; and Research and Analysis Branch--Lt. Col. William M. Slayden.

7. Functions and Responsibilities.

No change occurred in the functions and responsibilities of the Deputy Director of Intelligence. He advised the Chief of Staff, EUCOM, and his staff concerning the intelligence situation, and executed plans and policies established by the Director of Intelligence, EUCOM, located in the Office of the Commander in Chief in Berlin. His responsibilities included all intelligence matters pertaining to the European Command with the exception of those functions assigned to the Deputy Director of Intelligence for Military Government Matters. The Deputy Director of Intelligence was charged with the responsibility of providing intelligence required by the Commander in Chief, EUCOM, and the Department of the Army. He had a duty to maintain the security of the armed forces and to destroy unfriendly intelligence agencies and affiliates existing in the U.S. Zone of Germany. Information collected from various sources was

collated and disseminated to intelligence agencies, and briefings covering the intelligence situation were conducted for the Deputy Commander in Chief and staff divisions. (7)

ACTIVITIES OF THE BRANCHES OF THE INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

8. Plans, Policy, and Inspection Group.

a. The functions of the Plans, Policy, and Inspection Group remained unchanged. It continued to formulate and coordinate plans and policies pertaining to intelligence and security matters as prescribed by the Assistant Deputy Director of Intelligence which would not be delegated to the branches. It coordinated plans and activities with general staff divisions, OMCUS, and other interested agencies. A few of its activities are noted in the following paragraphs.

b. A EUCOM directive, issued on 20 February 1948, ordered all intelligence-gathering agencies and organizations assigned to military posts to furnish post commanders as rapidly as possible with any information of security importance to the posts or their installations. This action was taken in view of the discontinuance of the Second Military District in February, which brought about a reduction of personnel and placed the responsibility of maintaining internal security on many post commanders. The directive instructed all unit commanders

to stress the current importance of intelligence in Europe, and to forward expeditiously all information gathered in the field, regardless
(8)
of its apparent value.

c. A conference was held at Headquarters, EUCOM, 20-21 January 1948, for all intelligence officers of military posts within the European Command. Officers attending the conference received instructions on the intelligence organization of the European Command and the duties that S-2 officers were to assume after the discontinuance in February of the Second Military District.

d. The reorganization of the European Command in the early part of 1948 had the effect of enlarging the intelligence functions and responsibilities of military posts, as they were required to assume a part of the responsibilities formerly belonging to the military districts. This made necessary a clarification of intelligence channels and a statement of the coordination desired between commands and the Intelligence Division. On 12 February, two EUCOM directives were issued which restated the missions of intelligence units and the methods of communication and coordination. The following missions were assigned on a command-wide
(9)
basis:

7712th European Command Intelligence School. To provide courses of instruction for intelligence and counterintelligence personnel, Russian and German language courses, and a special course for liaison and security officers of OMGUS.

7821st Composite Group. To conduct surveys and obtain other information as directed by the Department of the Army.

7707th European Command Intelligence Center. To make detailed interrogations of persons of intelligence interest; to maintain files and make reports of all documents located in the field; to execute top secret projects under the direction of the Deputy Director of Intelligence; and to translate important documents for headquarters, EUCOM.

7746th Communications Intelligence Service. To monitor communications in support of command-wide intelligence agencies and render through the facilities of its laboratory such investigative analysis as directed by the Deputy Director of Intelligence.

Each of these units was authorized to communicate directly with the Deputy Director of Intelligence, and all commands and staff divisions contemplating action affecting the stated missions were directed to coordinate such action through the Intelligence Division.

e. When the 7709th Military Intelligence Service-X Section was discontinued on 31 December 1947, some unfinished business remained consisting of cases for the award of the Medal of Freedom to foreign nationals who had aided American airmen to avoid capture during the war. A representative of the Intelligence Division conferred with the U.S. Military Attaches at Paris, Brussels, and The Hague in order to clear up these cases. Arrangements were made to expedite clearances from foreign governments for nationals selected to receive decorations as announced by general orders issued by Headquarters, EUCOM. Upon receipt of clearances, the necessary general orders, citations, and medals

were to be sent to military attaches, who were to present the decorations at small informal ceremonies. Dossiers of incompleated cases currently on file at the European Command Intelligence Center were to be forwarded to military attaches for disposition of all future correspondence concerning awards to foreign nationals.

9. Control Branch.

The functions of the Control Branch were changed on 1 March 1948 with the transfer of the Training and Organization Section, Special Project Section, and Clearance Section to the new Special Projects Branch. The reorganized Control Branch was responsible for all administrative matters pertaining to the Intelligence Division, including procurement, placement, and payment of its military and civilian personnel; supply of office equipment and materials; maintenance and operation of vehicles; mail collection and distribution; supervision of the library; and maintenance of correspondence files and records.

10. Special Projects Branch.

The Special Projects Branch was organized on 1 March 1948 from sections formerly supervised by the Control Branch. It was composed of the Training and Organization Section, Special Projects Section, including especially the Documents and Photo Subsection, Interrogation and Clearance Section, and PAPERCLIP Section.

11. Training and Organization Section.

The Training and Organization Section exercised staff supervision over the European Command Intelligence School. It made arrangements with the Frankfurt Army Education Center for procurement of German instructors and lesson material for language instruction to be given all officers of the division. Instruction in the German language was made mandatory for all officers who had one or more years to serve in the European Command. Attendance was placed on a voluntary basis for officers whose tour of duty was to continue for less than one year.

12. Documents and Photo Subsection.

a. The Documents and Photo Subsection exercised supervision over all matters pertaining to the handling of captured enemy documents, including exchanges with other Allied powers. During the period under review, it directed activities concerning the locating, screening, and shipping of documents to the Department of the Army, the French and British Governments, and American military attaches in Europe. Document shipments to the Department of the Army totaled 16 tons of material, including 30 boxes containing official war crimes records from the Nürnberg trials, and 25 boxes containing the statistical record collection of the Ministerial Documents Branch in Berlin, earmarked for the Library of Congress. Records shipped to the German Military Document Section, Department of the Army, included: German publications on the Soviet Union from Luftgau Kommando VII (air corps district headquarters); documents

of the Reichwirtschaftsministerium (German Ministry of Economics), and Reichspostministerium (German Ministry for Postal Service); Soviet technical manual, "The Tank"; reports on the Soviet Union by German agents, covering the period 1938-1942; file cards of former American prisoners of war in German prison camps; German industrial and economic documents pertaining to the Balkans, covering the period 1938-1942; documents pertaining to Yugoslavia; SS unit files; and microfilm of the Hans Frank diary. A special shipment of documents concerning the Soviet Union was dispatched to the German Military Documents Section, Department of the Army. It consisted of reports by German agents covering the period 1938-1942 on the following subjects: factories located in the Urals and Siberia; highly placed Soviet military personnel; Siberian natural resources and exploitations; naval order of battle; interrogation reports of Soviet general officers and intelligence agents pertaining to communist methods of infiltration, proselyting, organizing of partisan warfare, and the organization of military-political units. (10) Documents exchanges with Allied nations included: eight documents from the archives of Dr. Goebbels received from French authorities; a complete set of prints and photographic copies of target maps, with index, of air photography of the intelligence photographic documentation project on Italy, and the U.S., British, and French Zones of Austria, shipped to British authorities; and a study entitled "Armored Breakthrough," from war diaries of the German 1st Armored Group (5 February-10 July 1941), delivered to French authorities.

b. Documents discovered by intelligence teams included the following:

(1) Current Soviet publications pertaining to the Soviet Union, including material concerning the Five Year Plan (1946-1950). The reports dealt with geography, geology and geodetics, transportation, electrification, world economy and world politics, and the Communist Party struggle for industrialization of the Soviet Union.

(2) Soviet publications concerning economic exploitation of oil beds in the Soviet Union; activities of the Academy of Science in Moscow; information concerning the People's Labor Competition, Union of Communist Party Bolsheviks, and political agitators; and principles of the Soviet Government.

(3) Photostatic copies of town plans of the Soviet Union and 5,000 large-scale maps of the Soviet Union, northeastern European countries, and the Balkans.

(4) Germany Army training films.

(5) Nazi propagandist film and publications.

(6) Records of persons who held key positions with the German armaments industry.

(7) Propagandist material of the German Communist Party (KPD) covering the period 1932-33.

(8) Minutes of the Soviet Politburo for the years 1934, 1935, and 1936.

(9) Mechanical drawings and construction plans of proposed plants in the Soviet Zone of Germany, and picture folders on military geography of the Soviet Union and Turkey.

(10) Current German handbook, giving detailed information on members of the governing body of Sachsen-Anhalt province in the Soviet Zone of Germany.

(11) Records of the Heimwehr (home defense) units, which were established after World War I as a defense against separatist movements in southern and western Germany and Austria. Some members of this organization later formed the nucleus of the Nazi Party.

13. PAPERCLIP Section.

a. The reorganization of the Intelligence Division on 1 March 1948 established Project PAPERCLIP as a section under supervision of the Special Projects Branch. It continued the exploitation of German scientists and technicians, who were sent to the United States for employment in government agencies, educational institutions, and industry. During the first quarter of 1948, 22 scientists and technicians and 75 dependents were shipped from Germany, 11 specialists being destined for employment by private industry. Of the 549 specialists shipped to the United States 55 had been returned to Germany, leaving a total on 31 March 1948 of 494 specialists in the United States. Of these, 299 were under long term contracts. On 31 March, the families of 228 specialists, totaling 628 dependents, were also in the United States. Although the

State-War-Navy Coordinating Committee had fixed 30 September 1947 as the final date for the procurement phase of Project PAPERCLIP, 5 additional specialists were ordered during the period under review. Careful security investigations were made into the political backgrounds of persons over 15 years of age who were associated with the project. During the first quarter of 1948, 116 revised security reports were completed and forwarded to the Department of the Army, making a total of 218 investigations made up to 31 March 1948.

b. In the summer of 1945, 1,600 scientists with their families were evacuated by the U.S. Army from central Germany to the U.S. Zone of Germany. The plight of these persons and their families had long been a matter of concern to the occupation authorities, and ways and means for assisting them were under constant consideration. The Director of Intelligence, OMGUS, in cooperation with the Economics Division, OMGUS, attempted to place many of the specialists in gainful employment in the German economy, but no satisfactory arrangement had been made for the majority. Approximately 900 claims had been filed against the U.S. Government for compensation for losses sustained by the evacuation. Special aid in the form of extra food, clothing, and fuel, which had been extended to many of them was discontinued on 1 March 1948, and the evacuees were considered to be in the same status as other residents of the Lander in which they were located.

14. Interrogation and Clearance Section.

a. The Interrogation Subsection published Rogues Gallery Issue No. 34 on 1 February 1948, which was distributed to 1,331 United States, British, and French locating agencies in the zones of occupation and former Mediterranean Theater of Operations, and to 721 German police agencies. This report listed the names of all persons wanted for interrogation by Headquarters, EUCOM. Other activities of the subsection were: distribution of 208 United States and 20 British reports of interrogation to approximately 39 interested agencies; distribution of 12 reports to requesting agencies concerning interrogation of specified individuals and members of repatriate shipments; and completion of a high priority project concerning the location and interrogation of 105 persons possessing information on treason cases currently under prosecution in the United States. Opinions were prepared interpreting directives covering interrogation activities for the purpose of simplifying situations relating to repatriation of Germans from foreign countries; granting emergency furloughs for German prisoners of war in France to enter the U.S. Zone; and distribution of provisional discharge certificates to ex-prisoners of war in the Zone without proper documents.

b. The Clearance Subsection handled 1,076 loyalty investigations of United States citizens, both military and civilian, and Allied, neutral, enemy, and ex-enemy civilian employees. It also handled clearances as follows: 127 Germans to be issued standard press cards; 4 United States citizens resident in Germany to enlist in the Army;

1,400 employees of the Office of the Foreign Liquidation Commissioner, Quartermaster, EUCOM Exchange System, and Special Services units; 91 accredited correspondents to enter the U.S. Zone of Germany; and 70 various employees, such as teachers and social workers, of the International Refugee Organization.

15. Operations Branch.

a. The Operations Branch directed the activities of all field intelligence agencies in the European Command. It exercised supervision over the Counter Intelligence Section, Foreign Liaison Section, and Intelligence Section. The latter section supervised the operations of the European Command Intelligence Center. The Counter Intelligence Section exercised supervision over the 970th CIC Detachment. Numerous requests were received from the Intelligence Division, Department of the Army, and the Research and Analysis Branch, for investigations to obtain information on certain subjects. A system of printed intelligence collection memorandums was established to facilitate the collection of this information. Requests were submitted to the best qualified field agencies on numbered memorandum forms and the numbers were used as references by field agencies when making inquiries. A few of the activities of the Operations Branch are contained in the following paragraphs.

b. The branch gave assistance to Czechoslovak and Allied nationals who fled from Czechoslovakia after the communist coup in February 1948. The son of the Czechoslovakian ambassador to the Netherlands, who

succeeded in leaving Czechoslovakia, was aided in obtaining a visa to join his father in The Hague. The activities of the 970th CIC Detachment and the U.S. Constabulary were coordinated in interrogating Czechoslovak refugees in order to determine their intelligence value. The refugees were turned over to OMGUS and installed in refugee camps under German control. Refugees considered to be of a high level and good intelligence prospects were evacuated to the EUCOM Intelligence Center at Oberursel.

c. Approximately 100 German technical and scientific inventions and ideas were received. Only one invention was considered to be of sufficient value to warrant exploitation. This was a new motor, claimed to contain a revolutionary turbine. The inventor and four assistants were taken to an engineer depot to conduct further research.

d. The Department of the Army requested that the 970th CIC Detachment locate and identify certain individuals believed capable of serving as witnesses for the prosecution in the case of the United States against Mildred Gillars, American-born German radio commentator during the war, popularly known as "Axis Sally." The CIC located 16 persons wanted by the Department of Justice for questioning. Two persons were located in the United States and one in San Salvador. The 13 persons located in Europe were interrogated and reports dispatched
(11)
to the Department of the Army.

e. Eight flask of heavy water were shipped to the Department of the Army for use by the Atomic Energy Commission. The flasks had been confiscated in Munich during an illegal attempt by a German to dispose of them to a Yugoslav national.

f. A survey of civilian employees was initiated for those persons having access to classified information. All EUCOM general and special staff divisions were required to file a report by 15 January 1948 containing information on the nationalities, number and positions occupied by civilian employees and highest classification of information to which each employee had access. The survey revealed a number of violations and a considerable number of Allied personnel handling highly classified material. The Chief of Staff, EUCOM, directed that the degree of classified material handled by Allied personnel be limited.

g. The Venezuelan Immigration Mission requested, through the Civil Affairs Division, that a security check be made of displaced persons listed on four rolls of emigrants, half of whom were Spanish republican refugees. The request was made as a result of derogatory information uncovered on recent emigrants to Venezuela. The CIC made a check of the Central Registry and a local criminal and subversive check on persons appearing on the rolls, particularly noting communist activities or sympathies.

h. A request was made to the Office of the Director of Intelligence, OMCUS, for specific information concerning trade-unions, trade-union federations, and works councils in Germany. The information was to be used to determine communist penetration in labor organizations.

i. The S-2 Section, Berlin Command, was requested to compile a report concerning the trends evidenced in the number of Soviet arrests of United States citizens in the Berlin area covering the period 1 September 1947 to 31 January 1948. The information requested included the name of the person arrested; date, location, and reason for arrest; length of detention; Soviet interrogation procedure; and other pertinent details.⁽¹²⁾

j. The Commander in Chief, EUCOM, approved a policy which provided a bar to employment in responsible positions for local residents holding membership in the German Communist Party. Persons in menial labor positions, such as janitors and charwomen, were exempted from this rule.⁽¹³⁾

16. Research and Analysis Branch.

The Research and Analysis Branch continued to produce and disseminate intelligence required by the Commander in Chief, EUCOM, and the Department of the Army. It prepared estimates of the military, political, and economic situation and conducted briefings for the Chief of Staff, EUCOM, and staff divisions. Intelligence information of military, counterintelligence, and security interest was collated, evaluated, interpreted, and disseminated. A minor rearrangement was made within sections of the branch on 1 March for the purpose of improving operational efficiency. Some of the branch activities were as follows:

a. Representatives of the branch interviewed two important foreign nationals, a former Bulgarian official and a former Polish navy captain, for information of a political nature.

b. Information was uncovered concerning communist plans for a general strike in France in February and March. Intelligence was received regarding a secret meeting of German Communist Party officials to be held in April in conjunction with exercises commemorating the liberation of the Buchenwald concentration camp.

c. Background data on key German industrial plants and names of German supervisors in United States installations were received from the Office of the Director of Intelligence, OMGUS, and the Logistics Division, EUCOM. This information was used for guiding CIC efforts in determining the extent of communist penetration in those German firms which OMGUS felt were being hampered by communist influences.

d. An article was prepared and published in the OMGUS Weekly Intelligence Summary, which concerned the development and trends of Soviet espionage in the U.S. Zone of Germany.

e. A study was prepared at the request of the Department of the Army concerning the effect the Finnish-Soviet defense alliance would have on Scandinavian foreign policy. It was estimated by the branch that this alliance would hasten the formation of a Scandinavian union, which would ultimately be influenced by Western policies.

f. A report was sent to the Operations, Plans, Organization, and Training Division which revealed the subversive nature of the German Communist Party in the U.S. Zone of Germany. It contained information relative to planned communist activities among Negro troops in Germany, designed to point up racial discrimination.

g. A number of reports and studies were forwarded to the Department of the Army which dealt with Soviet policies and production in the Soviet Zone, as well as information concerning the development of a new type torpedo and platforms and aiming devices for guided missiles.

FIELD INTELLIGENCE AGENCIES

17. Censorship of Communications.

The 7746th Communications Intelligence Service Detachment served as a field intelligence agency for the Office of the Deputy Director of Intelligence. It had the responsibility of monitoring and conducting spot checks of international and domestic communications. The detachment was organized in November 1947, with headquarters located in Frankfurt. The chief problems encountered concerned organization and construction of telephone monitoring facilities in Bremen and Frankfurt. Since no laboratory facilities were available in Frankfurt, a complete photo, chemical, and documentation laboratory was built in Höchst. The most important policy decision made during the period under review was the determination of priority among agencies submitting monitoring requests. The broad policy established was that command-wide intelligence agencies would have priority second only to Department of the Army requests. Provisions were made for security in all telephone and telegraph

monitoring stations, in order to prevent disclosure of identities of persons being monitored. This was accomplished in several stations by the construction of duplicate switchboards, kept under lock and key. The system was not in use in Berlin, Nürnberg, and Munich due to lack of equipment. During the first quarter of 1948, the following communications were scrutinized: 329 telephone circuits monitored; 8,813 telegraph messages examined; 33 telegraph messages intercepted; 13,211 telephone calls monitored; 3,007 telephone conversations intercepted; 692 postal communications examined; and 175 postal communications intercepted.

18. 970th CIC Detachment.

The 970th CIC Detachment remained under supervision of the Counter Intelligence Section of the Operations Branch. During the period under review, it was relieved of the mission of interrogating German prisoners of war returned from the Soviet Union, except prisoners who were of definite counterintelligence interest and those returned through other than legal channels. Highlights of CIC activities included:

a. The CIC deployed its maximum strength along the Czechoslovak border of the U.S. Zone on 24 February 1948, following the communist coup in Prague, in order to interrogate Czechoslovaks and Sudetens fleeing from their country. By 31 March, 2,306 border crossers had been contacted by the CIC, 60 being evacuated to the EUCOM Intelligence

Center. A study of interrogation reports revealed that the Czechoslovak refugees were almost unanimous in their belief that the coup was inspired and planned by the Soviet Union.

b. The CIC was placed on an alert status on 20 March 1948, when the Soviet delegation walked out of the Allied Control Council meeting in Berlin. Illegal border crossers were interrogated by CIC agents and daily spot reports were furnished to the Intelligence Division. CIC reports indicated the presence of Soviet troops in the Soviet Zone area bordering the U.S. Zone of Germany, but no offensive action appeared imminent.

c. Investigation of Latvian organizational activities by the CIC were in the process of completion. The Latvian Central Council performed the functions of a government in exile, as well as being the representative of approximately 130,000 Latvian displaced persons living in Sweden, Denmark, and the western zones of Germany and Austria.

d. Russian emigre groups were placed under surveillance by the CIC, due to the organization of a White Russian government in exile. Leading White Russian personalities and anti-Bolshevik representatives held organizational meetings and established groups which were considered to be of definite counterintelligence interest.

e. During January and February 1948, the CIC handled and closed the following cases: 6 disaffection; 403 espionage; 68 German scientist investigations; 36 loyalty; 178 positive intelligence;

15 sabotage; 50 security surveys; 1 sedition; 1,261 subversive activities; 10 treason; 6 violation of AR 380-5 (intelligence security); 12,587 visa and visa exit permit investigations; 270 war crimes; and 587 miscellaneous. Figures for March were unavailable.

19. European Command Intelligence School.

a. The mission of the 7712th European Command Intelligence School, located at Oberammergau, was to provide courses of instruction for intelligence and counterintelligence personnel in the Russian and German languages and in counterintelligence, and for liaison and security officers of OMGUS. During the period under review, the Table of Distribution for the school was reduced to 17 officers, 8 warrant officers, and 120 enlisted men. The reduction caused the elimination of the Medical Section, Utilities Section, and the air strip. Notification was received that Detachment B, 7778th Air Force School Squadron would be discontinued on 1 April 1948. The decrease of military personnel brought requests to Headquarters, EUCOM, for the transformation of the authorization of 35 Wacs into an authorization for an equivalent number of male officers and enlisted men, while Wacs employed in key positions were to be replaced by Department of the Army female employees. On 31 March, there were 276 military students at the school, which had a military and (14) civilian staff of 203 persons and 276 local resident employees.

b. Plans were discussed with representatives of the U.S. Constabulary School at Sonthofen for the transfer of the Criminal

Investigation Division Course and Special Investigation Section Course to the EUCOM Intelligence School. On 11 March, the Chief of Staff, EUCOM held a conference to discuss the operation of training schools. It was decided that the EUCOM Intelligence School would assume the responsibility of presenting the Military Police Training Course when the U.S. Constabulary School was closed in the summer.

c. Courses conducted at the school from 1 January to 31 March were as follows: Occupational Intelligence, 89 graduates; Occupational Intelligence, (transitional), 80 graduates; Military Government, 81 graduates; German Language, 56 graduates; Advanced Agents, 32 graduates; and Russian Language, 50 students in attendance.

20. European Command Intelligence Center.

a. The 7707th European Command Intelligence Center, located at Oberursel, was responsible for administrative handling of documents, scientists, and selected persons of intelligence interest. The commanding officer was Col. R. M. Thoroughman; Executive Officer, Lt. Col. J. O. Taylor; and Adjutant, Lt. R. A. Doran. The center maintained a place of detention and conducted interrogations and intelligence operations under the supervision of the Intelligence Section of the Operations Branch. It was composed of a Headquarters Company, and Intelligence Group, and the following sections: Document, Engineer, German Youth Activities, Medical Mess, Motor Pool, Provost Marshal, Signal, Special Service, and Supply. The Intelligence Group was comprised of 9 desks, as follows: Desk I,

Intelligence Administration; Desk II, Economic and Industrial; Desk III, Political and Intelligence; Desk IV, Scientific and Technical; Desk V, Counter Intelligence; Desk VI, Editing and Publications; Desk VII, Briefing and Analyzing; Desk VIII, Military Intelligence Service-X; and Desk IX, Field Interrogation, established in January. The Intelligence Chief held weekly meetings of desk heads, at which time intelligence projects, new ideas, and methods were discussed and problems surmounted by close coordination and cooperation. The Documents Section conducted an extensive survey for the Department of the Army to determine the type and quantity of documents held by United States agencies in the European Command. All agencies having captured enemy documents were asked to furnish lists of material. During the period under review, the chief difficulty encountered by the center was the lack of trained operating personnel. The few replacements received did not meet the required standard. The services of six highly trained intelligence interrogators were lost due to a new ruling which required ten years United States citizenship for persons engaged in intelligence work. On 26 March 1948, 32 persons were (15) being held in the stockade for interrogation.

b. Special facilities were set up at the center for conducting the interrogation of 50 high-level Czechoslovak refugees and their dependents who entered the U.S. Zone after the communist coup in Czechoslovakia. Interrogation briefs were obtained from the British Liaison Officer, Political Adviser, and Research and Analysis Branch to aid in

the questioning. Air intelligence information obtained was forwarded to the Assistant Chief of Staff, A-2, U.S. Air Forces in Europe. The Czechoslovaks were sent to the center in order to receive good care and treatment, as living conditions in German refugee camps were unsuitable for persons formerly of high station.

FOOTNOTES

N.B. Unless otherwise indicated, this chapter is based upon information contained in the report of operations for 1 January-31 March 1948, filed by the Deputy Director of Intelligence.

1. Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 4, 27 Jan 48, par 7a; No 5, 3 Feb 48, par 10a; No 6, 10 Feb 48, par 12a; No 7, 17 Feb 48, par 9a; No 9, 2 Mar 48, par 5a; No 12, 23 Mar 48, par 9a; No 13, 30 Mar 48, par 8a.

2. Monthly Report of Deputy Commander in Chief, European Command, Mar 48.

3. Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 8, 24 Feb 48, par 8b; No 11, 16 Mar 48, par 19b; No 13, 30 Mar 48, par 8b.

4. Ibid, No 9, 12 Mar 48, par 5a; No 11, 16 Mar 48, par 19a; No 13, 30 Mar 48, par 8b; Monthly Report of the Deputy Commander in Chief, European Command, Mar 48.

5. Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 2, 13 Jan 48, par 13a; No 9, 12 Mar 48, par 5a; No 14, 7 Apr 48, par 6a.

6. Ibid, No 4, 27 Jan 48, par 7a; No 6, 10 Feb 48, par 12a; No 11, 16 Mar 48, par 19a.

7. Hq, EUCOM, Intelligence Directive No 2, 1 Nov 47, sec II.

8. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 20 Feb 48, file AG 350.09 GID-AGO, subj: "Gathering Intelligence in the European Command."

9. Ltrs, Hq, EUCOM, 12 Feb 48, file AG 322 GID-AGO, subj: "Missions of Intelligence Units," to CG, First Mil District; CG, Hq Comd, EUCOM.

10. Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 5, 3 Feb 48, par 11.

11. Ibid, No 12, 23 Mar 48, par 10.

12. Ibid, No 4, 27 Jan 48, par 9.
13. Ibid, No 2, 13 Jan 48, par 15.
14. Monthly Report of Deputy Commander in Chief, European Command,
Mar 48.
15. Hq, 7707th ECIC, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jan-31 Mar 48.

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Chapter XIV
DIRECTOR OF OPERATIONS, PLANS, ORGANIZATION
AND TRAINING

Chapter XIV

DIRECTOR OF OPERATIONS, PLANS, ORGANIZATION AND TRAINING

1. Organizational Changes.

a. Changes which occurred in the preceding period left the Operations, Plans, Organization, and Training (OPOT) Division composed of three branches, in addition to the executive branch, as follows: Operations and Plans Branch; Training and Education Branch; and Requirements, Organization, Equipment, and Movements (ROEM) Branch. In mid-February the Education Section of the Training and Education Branch became inoperative, as OPOT Division was relieved of its responsibility of exercising staff supervision over the Troop Information and Education Programs. ⁽¹⁾ In other respects, the functions and responsibilities of OPOT Division remained the same.

b. A number of changes in personnel occurred during the first three months of 1948. The most important of these was the elevation of

Brig. Gen. (then Col.) Vernon E. Prichard from Deputy Director to
Director of OPOT, effective 10 February 1948. (2) On the same date,
Lt. Gen. (then Maj. Gen.) James A. Van Fleet, the former Director of
OPOT, became Commanding General, U.S. Army Group, American Mission
for Aid to Greece. (3) Col. James W. Curtis, chief of the Training and
Education Branch, was made Deputy Director of OPOT on 17 February 1948
and Col. Samuel G. Conley, newly assigned to the division, was made chief
of the Training and Education Branch. (4)

2. Operations and Plans Branch.

a. On 6 January 1948, the EUCOM Reorganization Plan was completed, published, and forwarded to all concerned. Necessitated by an imminent reduction in the Occupational Troop Basis which required a more economical use of personnel, the reorganization provided for the abolition of the First and Second Military Districts, which would leave the U.S. Zone of Germany divided into military posts reporting directly to EUCOM Headquarters. The sole exception to this rule was the military post of Wiesbaden, which continued to report through the Commanding General, USAFE, since Berlin, which previously reported through the Commanding General, OMGUS, was soon brought into the general pattern of military posts directly subordinate to EUCOM Headquarters. The Second Military District became inoperative on 20 January 1948 and was inactivated on 10 February. Instructions were issued inactivating the First Military District on 1 May 1948. Through these inactivations, a

large number of persons formerly employed as overhead were made available
(5)
for reassignment.

b. Other steps taken to conserve manpower during the first three months of 1948 included the close of the Bremen Air Base on 1 February 1948 with the concurrence of U.S. Naval Forces in the Eastern Atlantic and Germany and of USAFE. (6) Responsibility for control and inspection of persons traveling by air was transferred from the Commanding General, USAFE, to German authorities. Tempelhof Airport, Berlin, and Rhein Main Air Base, Frankfurt, were designated as regular ports of entry and exit for scheduled flights and Munich, Stuttgart, and Nürnberg air-ports were designated as ports of entry and exit for nonscheduled flights. (7)
Effective 17 March, the Wetzlar stockade was combined with the Frankfurt stockade and all prisoners held in the Wetzlar stockade were transferred (8)
to that in Frankfurt.

c. As a result of a letter from the Deputy Military Governor, OMGUS, to Marshal Sokolovsky protesting against continued violations of the U.S.-Soviet zonal border regulations by Soviet border control personnel, instructions were issued to the U.S. Constabulary to cooperate fully with German police in the apprehension of Soviet border control personnel found violating the zonal border. In his letter, the Deputy Military Governor requested Marshal Sokolovsky to take corrective action and informed him that, in the future, any Soviet Zone authorities violating the border would be arrested. In the letter of instructions issued to the U.S. Constabulary, it was pointed out that Soviet personnel so

arrested would be returned to Soviet authorities under terms of the
(9)
agreement reached in 1946 between the commanding generals, providing
for the reciprocal exchange of prisoners.

d. In order to eliminate the necessity for assigning additional
personnel for maintenance, security, communications and other duties,
at Udine and other airfields in the Trieste area, an agreement was
reached whereby Trieste U.S. Troops (TRUST) could be served by special
mission aircraft from USAFE bases in Germany. A team of officers
representing EUCOM and USAFE visited Trieste and reached agreement with
the Commanding General, TRUST, to this effect. The agreement became
effective on 13 January. Authorization was granted for direct communi-
cations between the commanding generals of TRUST and USAFE in arranging
(10)
air lifts and special missions.

e. On 23 January, the Commanding General, U.S. Constabulary,
was directed to establish liaison with the directors of Military Government
of the three Länder and to be prepared to furnish, on specific request
for assistance, such troops as were necessary to insure completion of
the meat collection program and the distribution of food supplies among
(11)
the Länder. This action was authorized when it appeared likely that
meat deliveries would fall below quotas set by OMGUS and upon which the
(12)
entire food rationing program was based. Improved conditions made
overt action by the U.S. Constabulary unnecessary.

f. A detailed plan for the movement of EUCOM Headquarters to
Heidelberg was prepared in cooperation with the Service, Supply and

Procurement Division. A directive covering the vital sections of the plan was published on 19 January. The move was planned to take place in three echelons and to be completed by 30 June. The first echelon was to complete its move by 31 March. Because of the lack of space in Heidelberg, certain staff divisions including the Provost Marshal, Inspector General, Judge Advocate, and Historical Divisions were to remain in Frankfurt until further reductions in EUCOM Headquarters provided quarters for them. All of the moves were to be made at strengths authorized at the time of the move, except that the divisions moving in June would be at their strength as authorized for 30 June. The directive pointed out that, with the move to Heidelberg, taken in conjunction with other aspects of the general situation, a great change might be expected in certain functions. Distinguished visitors were not expected in Heidelberg in as large numbers as at Frankfurt. It was also expected that most of the Allied military missions attached to EUCOM Headquarters would be replaced by consulates, so no plans were made for the move of the Allied Contact Division and the various military missions from Frankfurt. Reduction in the functions of the Civil Affairs Division was also expected to result in a considerable reduction in personnel. Planning for the move of the first echelon, largely the various technical services, was the responsibility of the Service, Supply, and Procurement Division. Planning for the movement of the remainder of the Headquarters, and the movement of installations from Berlin to Frankfurt, was the responsibility of the Director of OPOT. (13)

g. In order to permit the assembly of the 1st Infantry Division for summer training, orders were issued on 1 March to the Commanding General, 1st Infantry Division, and the Commanding General, Headquarters Command, EUCOM, releasing the 18th Infantry Regiment from static commitments in the Frankfurt Military Post and returning it to the operational control of the Commanding General, 1st Infantry Division. One company of the 18th Infantry Regiment, under a system of rotation, would continue to be assigned to guard duty at the quarters of the Deputy Commander in Chief, EUCOM, and at Friedberg. (14)

3. Training and Education Branch.

a. The emphasis in training was shifted from formal courses conducted in schools to field exercises and training as favorable weather approached. In line with this policy, steps were taken to consolidate schools and courses and preparations were made for the training of larger units in the field. Increased allotments of ammunition were secured for training purposes and marksmanship training was emphasized. Major commands and military posts were directed to report monthly the status of marksmanship training. (15)

b. Headquarters, U.S. Constabulary, was assigned the responsibility of supervising the training of former Second Military District posts and units in a letter outlining training responsibilities. (16) In order to provide for coordination in the training of all artillery battalions in the European Command, the 91st and 94th Field Artillery

Battalions of the U.S. Constabulary were placed under the supervision of the Commanding General, 1st Infantry Division, for training purposes. (17)

c. Preparations were made to enlarge and intensify field training at Grafenwöhr during the summer of 1948 by providing for the training of larger units. On 10 March, a directive on summer training of the 1st Infantry Division was issued, outlining the phases of training to be undertaken and directing the preparation of a detailed plan of training. Summer training was to stress small unit training, combined training at battalion level, combined training at RCT level, and proficiency in the use of automatic weapons. Later in the summer, field exercises were to be held for the entire division less the 16th Infantry Regiment but including the units normally attached to the 26th RCT, the 91st and 94th Field Artillery Battalions, and the 2d Constabulary Regiment (less two squadrons but including the tank company and the recoilless rifle troop). (18)

d. With the suspension until further notice of Training Circular No. 5, War Department, 1947, (19) a decision was made to inactivate the Constabulary School at Sonthofen. This decision was based upon the considerable expense entailed in maintaining the school and was in accord with the policy of providing field training in lieu of school courses wherever practicable. Courses required under Training Circular No. 5 and noncommissioned officers' courses were scheduled for discontinuance prior to 1 July. Other courses given at the Constabulary School were to be transferred as follows: (20)

(1) First Sergeant and Sergeant Major's course to Signal School, Ansbach.

(2) Supply Sergeant's Course to Quartermaster School, Darmstadt.

(3) Military Police Basic Course to EUCOM intelligence School, Oberammergau.

(4) Air mechanic's training was to be conducted by Headquarters, USAFE, if experience proved that a sufficient number of these specialists could not be obtained from the United States.

e. Certain companies of the 370th and 371st Infantry Battalions and selected groups of men undergoing training at the Negro training center at Kitzingen were designated as "test units" in order that the value of on-duty training being given to Negro soldiers might be studied. Case study sheets were submitted monthly on these test groups. At the Kitzingen center Negro soldiers who had less than a twelfth grade education were being given a special prescribed course of on-duty training. The prescribed course provided for two hours' instruction each day, five days a week, during duty hours. (21)

f. In order to compensate for the fact that many officers were performing duties not connected with their basic arm or branch, it was recommended that officers enroll in Army Extension Courses. It was also directed that men accepted for enlistment in the European Command be given a course of instruction at the EUCOM Replacement Depot

equivalent to that prescribed for enlisted replacements at branch
(22)
immaterial training centers.

g. On 17 February 1948, the Education Section of the Training and Education Branch became inoperative. Its functions were transferred to Troop Information and Education Division, although policy matters concerning OPOT Division were to be coordinated with the Director of OPOT. Previously, OPOT Division had exercised general staff supervision over
(23)
the Troop Information and Education Programs. Prior to transfer of the education function to the Troop Information and Education Division, a revised directive on the Education Program was prepared, placing emphasis upon field training as compared to school training except in such fields as could not be covered adequately except through formal courses. Because many units were unable to spare personnel to attend EUCOM schools, a policy was established providing that quotas for attendance at service schools would be based upon requirements and desires of subordinate units and that only in exceptional circumstances would mandatory quotas be
(24)
enforced.

4. The Requirements, Organization, Equipment, and Movements Branch.

a. At a meeting on 6 January, sponsored by OPOT Division and attended by representatives of the Secretary, General Staff, it was determined that tentative revision of the Tables of Distribution of the general and special staff divisions would be made to bring about a reduction in the officer strength of Headquarters, EUCOM, of 171 officers

(from 692 to 521) as already approved by the Chief of Staff. A communication explaining the necessity for the reduction and specifying the number of officers to be lost by each was sent to all staff divisions and services of EUCOM with a request that the concurrences of these divisions and services be submitted to OPOT Division prior to 1 February. (25) On 16 January, a communication concerning reduction in enlisted personnel was routed to all staff divisions concerned with a request for concurrence by 10 February. Reductions in enlisted personnel were aimed at reaching a Headquarters strength of 896 and constituted a reduction of 94 men or 9.5 percent of strength. (26) On 7 January, a communication was sent to each of the general staff divisions requesting them to submit a study showing the maximum cut in military strength that the units under their control and staff supervision could take, together with an outline of the resulting organization. (27) The reduction which ultimately resulted eliminated 130 officers by 20 February, establishing an authorized strength of 564 officers for Headquarters, EUCOM, (28) which was the manning level for 30 June 1948.

b. Beginning 12 January, two teams consisting of three officers and one civilian expert from OPOT Division began personnel surveys of the military posts with a view to readjusting their manning strength. This was one of the measures to make possible the meeting of the manning level of 9,160 officers, 408 nurses, 850 warrant officers, and 83,121 enlisted men, as prescribed by the Department of the Army for 30 June

1948. The teams were to make recommendations for reduction of units and installations where it appeared that the existing personnel authorizations could not be justified. Technical service installations and units assigned to chiefs of services were not surveyed for this purpose by OPOT Division, but by the Service, Supply, and Procurement Division. These surveys were completed in February and a clear picture of manning requirements was obtained. (29)

c. On 27 February, the proposed Occupational Troop Basis (OTB) for 30 June 1948 was sent to the Chief of Staff for approval. The presentation included the recommendations of OPOT Division and of the services. Following approval of the Chief of Staff, action was taken to carry out his decision by notifying staff divisions concerned and major commands of the future strengths of units and organizations of primary interest to them. Toward the end of March, plans for giving effect to the OTB were received from the services and other agencies except USFA. Since the USFA totals had been definitely determined, plans of the services and other agencies were consolidated and the troop units to comprise the 30 June 1948 OTB were determined. (30) The OTB for 30 June 1948 may be summarized as follows:

Category of personnel	Authorized	Manning level
Officers	9,990	9,160
Nurses	570	408
Warrant officers	971	850
Enlisted personnel	104,450	83,121
Negro troops	(9,267)	(9,267)
Totals	115,981	93,539

d. On 15 January 1948, a request was made to the Department of the Army for approval of a special T/O&E for the U.S. Constabulary, to be effective 1 February 1948. ⁽³¹⁾ This reorganization resulted in considerable reduction in personnel in Constabulary Headquarters and Special Troops. The 4th Regiment continued to be stationed in Austria and Berlin, but the Constabulary School Squadron was scheduled for inactivation. On 27 January 1948, authority was received from the Department of the Army ⁽³²⁾ and orders were issued to the Commanding General, U.S. Constabulary, to carry out the reorganization on 2 February 1948. ⁽³³⁾ The new authorized strength of the Constabulary was 1,236 officers, 94 warrant officers, and 18,876 enlisted men, aggregating 20,206.

e. The Movements Section of ROEM Branch was particularly active during the first three months of 1948, as various organizations and agencies were moved to make possible the transfer of Headquarters, EUCOM, to Heidelberg. On 25 February orders were issued for the movement of the following agencies from Frankfurt to Heidelberg: ⁽³⁴⁾

Detachments of SGS and AG	22-23 February
Office of Chief of Ordnance	1-5 March
Offices of C/QM and C/Surgeon	8-12 March
Offices of C/Engr and C/Trans	15-19 March
Offices of Director, SS&P and C/Chemical Corps	22-26 March
Office of C/Signal Officer	29-31 March

On 16 March, orders were issued for the movement of the following
(35)
agencies and units from Frankfurt to Heidelberg:

Budget and Fiscal Division	15-16 April
Troop Information and Education Division	19-21 April
Office of the Chief Chaplain	26-28 April
AG Division (Less Publication Branch)	1-3 June
Personnel and Administration Division	4-8 June
OPOT Division	9-11 June
Public Information Division	15-15 June
Intelligence Division	16-18 June
Office of the Naval Adviser and Political Adviser	21 June
Office of the Chief of Staff	22 June
Office of the Secretary, General Staff	23-24 June
Civil Affairs Division	28-30 June
7787 Air Liaison Detachment	28 June
427 Army Band	29 June

In addition to these basic movement orders, many other service, labor, and supporting units were affected. U.S. Constabulary was moved from Heidelberg to Stuttgart to clear space for Headquarters, EUCOM, while various other units were assigned to duty in Stuttgart, Heidelberg, and, to a lesser extent, in Frankfurt.

f. The civilian force of the European Command continued to maintain its downward trend during the period as a result of the new

policy of discontinuing the employment of Allied female personnel as contracts expired, a temporary reduction in AGRC operations, and mandatory reductions in the number of Germans employed. the following tabulation of the numbers employed of the various categories summarizes (36) the trends:

Nationalities	1 Dec 47	1 Mar 48	Change
United States	8,826	8,825	-1
Allied and neutral	1,596	1,398	-198
Local residents outside occupied territory	4,878	4,611	-267
Austrians in Austria	10,075	9,445	-630
Germans and displaced persons in Germany	215,708	214,474	-1,234
Totals	241,083	238,753	-2,330

Civilian personnel authorizations were transferred from several staff divisions of Headquarters, EUCOM, to military posts and major commands in accordance with Troop Assignment Order No. 2. All civilian authorizations were henceforth to be issued through the channel of assignment, while assignments and attachments for operational control were eliminated. The effect of this was a reduction in the number of personnel reports (37) submitted to Headquarters, EUCOM, monthly. Based on the Personnel Utilization Analysis submitted by all military posts for 31 December 1947, personnel yardsticks were prepared by the OPOT Division which were to be applied experimentally in selected areas prior to general distribution. (38)

GERMAN YOUTH ACTIVITIES

5. Statistics of the GYA Program.

a. Various statistics relating to the GYA Program are summarized
(39)
in the accompanying table. The number of youth centers remained fairly constant, as did their distribution among the military posts in occupied territory. There was a high correlation between the number of youth centers and the number of German young people participating in the program. There the number of youth centers was high, the number of German young people participating was also high. The number of meetings sponsored by the U.S. Army declined from 22,348 in December 1947 to 20,896 in January, but the figures for February and March surpassed those for December and January. The number of participants declined from the high figure of 788,425 for the month of December 1947, reflecting the participation in Christmas activities for that year, to the figures shown in the accompanying table. The total of 1,500,170 for the first three months of 1948 was a decline from the figure of 1,849,026 for the last three months of 1947.

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Total
Number of youth centers	323	286	289	
Number of meetings	20,896	22,885	24,211	67,992
Number of German participants	392,078	366,496	391,596	1,050,170
Full-time military staff . .	416	429	388	
Military volunteers	581	577	1,087	
Full-time civilian staff . .	10	10	8	
Civilian volunteers	725	419	657	
German civilian employees . .	811	845	843	

b. The full-time military staff of the GYA Program remained fairly constant during the months of December, January, and February at a figure over 400, but declined to 388 in March. The number of military volunteer workers in the GYA Program showed a sharp decline from 2,278 for December 1947 to the figures given in the accompanying table. The number of civilian volunteers, including civilian employees of the occupation forces and dependents of members of the occupation forces, also declined sharply from 2,063 for the month of December 1947 to the figures shown in the accompanying table. The number of American civilian employees in the GYA staff declined from 18 in December 1947 to 8 at the end of March 1948. Thus, there was a general decline in the number of Americans furnishing leadership for German youth groups. This decrease was not, however, reflected in any striking way in the number of meetings and the number of German participants in the GYA Program. The number of German civilian employees increased from 776 in December 1947 to 843 at the end of March 1948.

6. Geographical Variations in the GYA Program.

There was, as in the past, a high correlation between the military strength of the military posts and the number of German participants in the GYA Program. That is to say, the military posts having the greatest military strength were the most successful in attracting German young people to participate in the GYA Program. Some military posts, notably Augsburg, Bremerhaven Port of Embarkation, Nürnberg, Stuttgart, and Würzburg, ranked higher in German youth participation than in military strength, giving grounds for saying that the U.S. Army units located in those military posts were more successful than the average in promoting interest in their GYA Programs.

7. Financing the GYA Program.

Through conferences with representatives of the Budget and Fiscal Division it was established that sufficient nonoccupation cost funds were available to cover salaries of German youth experts hired during the fiscal year of 1948 and rent on youth centers requisitioned by the Army. Approval was secured for the estimates of the major commands of expenditures to be made from nonoccupation cost funds totaling RM 1,016,000 for the fourth quarter of 1947. A statement showing what the GYA Program cost the Army from appropriated funds was also prepared. The statement showed \$1,752,000 a year in salaries for 400 officers and enlisted men, \$78,840 a year in salaries for 18 American civilian employees, RM 1,016,750 a year in salaries for 350 German employees, and

420,000 gallons of gasoline a year for use in the program. Not included because of difficulty in obtaining reasonable estimates were thousands of tons of Army salvage, waste, and scrap.

8. Policy on the Use of Requisitioned Real Estate by German Youth Groups.

A directive published by EUCOM Headquarters on 25 February 1948 announced that organized and approved German youth groups having funds of their own might occasionally use Army facilities and equipment to hold bazaars or entertainments designed to produce funds for the organization and that proceeds from such enterprises would accrue to the funds of these groups and not to the GYA Fund of the military post, major command, or air installation. If the enterprises were organized and sponsored by a military organization, the proceeds would, under the terms of the directive, accrue to the appropriate GYA Fund. The directive provided further that such enterprises would be carried out without requisitioning additional real estate, that real estate would not be retained under requisition for the purpose of making it available for use by German youth groups for the purposes dealt with in the directive, and that use as part of the GYA Program was not to interfere materially with the
(40)
normal use of the property.

9. Relations between German Youth and American Children.

The directive of 25 February 1948 also announced that EUCOM Headquarters supported and encouraged friendly relationships between

German youth groups assisted by the Army and American children in Army schools in the U.S. Zone. GYA officers were directed to establish contacts at the local level for these groups of children. The directive quoted a statement of the Chief of the Dependents School Service, which said, in part: "A proper understanding and relationship between German and American families is of fundamental importance in accomplishing the occupational mission however, no action should be taken that is not favored by a majority of the American parents and under no circumstances should the efficiency of the local school be impaired, as our primary mission is to educate American children."⁽⁴¹⁾

10. Publications for the Guidance of GYA Workers.

Five thousand copies of a pamphlet entitled Group Discussion for German Youth Groups were printed and distributed to major commands. This was a revision of a pamphlet in use for some time and designed to serve as a guide for discussion group leaders, both American and German. Two issues of the periodical known as German Youth Activities Idea Exchange appeared in editions of 1,500 each. A new periodical, entitled GYA Know How Bulletin, was inaugurated and a printing of 1,600 copies was made of the first number.⁽⁴²⁾ Other projects in progress included preparation of a pamphlet on principles of democracy and characteristics of democratic forms of government. This project was inspired by the many questions about democracy asked by German young people in everyday contacts with GYA workers. The pamphlet was to be published in English and German.

A revised edition of the GYA Handbook, explaining to field workers the purpose of the GYA Program and methods of its execution, was also in preparation.

11. Efforts to Encourage the American Public to Assist in the GYA Program.

a. Recordings on all phases of the GYA Program were made at the American Forces Network studio by members of the GYA staff. The recordings were used by the American Forces Network as well as by broadcasting networks in the United States for the purpose of showing the public what had been accomplished in reorienting German youth.

b. A project designated "Youth Helps Youth," designed to promote the interchange of letters between German and American youth groups, as well as to encourage American groups to give material assistance to German groups, was inaugurated. Various American organizations were approached for a list of associations that might be interested. (43)

c. Material showing major events and projects of the GYA Program was forwarded to the National Geographic Magazine, which was preparing an article on GYA to be published in the spring of 1948.

d. An employee of the EUCOM Exchange System inaugurated a plan to obtain assistance for a gardening program for German youth. With the approval of the GYA Section, he wrote to the Junior Chambers of Commerce in a number of large American cities, explaining the purposes of the GYA Program and soliciting gifts of seed, fertilizer, and garden

(44)
implements. This project expanded into a plan to make similar
appeals to Junior Chambers of Commerce in all American cities of more
(45)
than 100,000 population.

12. Use of Motion Pictures and Other Visual Aids in Instructing
German Youth.

a. The system of visual instruction in industrial processes developed by the Coca Cola Company and adopted as an experiment by the GYA Section during the latter part of 1947 was discussed again by GYA workers in a conference at which it was disclosed that the system had proved its worth and all difficulties in its application had been solved. The GYA Section planned to translate the lessons into German for introduction into all youth centers in the U.S. Zone.

b. The shifting of control of motion picture films from the Information Control Division of OMGUS to the Motion Picture Export Association made necessary a complete revision of the directive of 23 January 1947, prescribing the procedure for obtaining motion picture films. An educational film distributing agency in the United States was approached with a view to obtaining outdated films that would be of
(46)
use in widening the horizons of young Germans.

c. A project to interest German youth groups in stamp collecting was developed and many posters encouraging participation were distributed.

13. Reaffirmation of the Role of the Army in German Youth Activities.

The announcement in the early part of 1948 that the civil aspects of the occupation of Germany were soon to be turned over to the State Department occasioned a reconsideration of the respective roles of the field forces and Military Government in the rehabilitation of German Youth. Conferences between GYA officials of EUCOM and representatives of the Education and Cultural Relations Division of OMGUS resulted in the reaffirmation of the principle that primary responsibility for the reorientation and rehabilitation of German youth rested with Military Government, while the field forces under the direction of EUCOM Headquarters were in the position of rendering assistance in a program whose objectives and policies were formulated by Military Government. The Army provided buildings such as Youth Centers, supplies of various kinds, and personal services of an American and German staff, as well as a channel to organize the volunteer efforts and contributions of members of the occupation forces and elements of the American public. An informal committee considering the effects of the proposed transfer to State Department control recommended that the Army Assistance Program to German Youth Activities be continued along its well-established lines. The committee saw no major changes in division of functions or in methods of liaison that would become necessary upon the transfer of military government to the control of the State Department. (47) Since the proposed transfer to the State Department was not carried out, these plans had no

immediate effect other than to reaffirm, in broad outline, the GYA Program as it had developed up to that time.

FOOTNOTES

1. Staff Memo No 7, EUCOM, 17 Feb 48, subj: "Troop Information and Education Service, European Command"; Hq, EUCOM, OPOT, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jan-31 Mar 48.
2. GO 16, EUCOM, 11 Feb 48.
3. Hq, EUCOM, OPOT, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jan-31 Mar 48.
4. GO 17, EUCOM, 17 Feb 48; Hq, EUCOM, OPOT, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jan-31 Mar 48.
5. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 6 Jan 48, file AG 322, GOT-AGO, subj: "EUCOM Reorganization Plan."
6. Cable UAX-6825, 21 Jan 48, USAFE to Bremen Air Base.
7. IRS, Hq, EUCOM, 26 Feb 48, subj: "Amendment of SOP 99," Dir OPOT to AG Publications.
8. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 16 Mar 48, file AG 654 GOT-AGO, subj: "Consolidation of Post Stockades."
9. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 9 Mar 48, file AG 092 GOT, subj: "Arrest of Soviet Military Personnel Found Violating Border Regulations."
10. Cable UAX-6750, 13 Jan 48, COMGEN USAFE to TRUST.
11. Cable SX-1402, 23 Jan 48, EUCOM to US Constabulary.
12. Ibid.
13. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 19 Jan 48, AG 370.5 SGS-AGO, subj: "Movement of Headquarters EUCOM to Heidelberg."
14. Cable SX-1835, 12 Feb 48, EUCOM sgd Heubner to 1st Infantry Div and Hq Comd, EUCOM.
15. Hq, EUCOM, OPOT, Trg and Education Br, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jan-31 Mar 48.

16. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 16 Jan 48, file AG-GOT 353, subj: "Responsibilities with Respect to Training of Old Second Military District Posts."

17. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 1 Apr 48, file AG 353 GOT, subj: "Training of 91st and 94th Field Artillery Battalions."

18. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 10 Mar 48, file AG 353 GOT, subj: "Summer Training of 1st US Infantry Division."

19. Hq, EUCOM, OPOT, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jan-31 Mar 48; Training Cir No 5, WD, 12 Aug 48, which provided special training for commissioned officers who, because of the short length or specialized nature of their duties, required special training.

20. Hq, EUCOM, OPOT, Tng and Education Br, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jan-31 Mar 48.

21. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 7 Jan 48, file AG 352 GOT, subj: "Study of On-Duty Educational Project in Selected Negro Units."

22. Hq, EUCOM, OPOT, Tng and Education Br, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jan-31 Mar 48.

23. Staff Memo No 7, EUCOM, 17 Feb 48, subj: "Troop Information and Education Service, European Command."

24. Hq, EUCOM, OPOT, Tng and Education Br, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jan-31 Mar 48.

25. IRS, Hq, EUCOM, 9 Jan 48, file AG 400.34 GOT, subj: "Reduction in Officer Personnel, Hq, EUCOM," from OPOT to general and special staff divisions.

26. IRS, Hq, EUCOM, 16 Jan 48, file AG 400.34 GOT, subj: "Reduction in Enlisted Personnel, Hq, EUCOM," from OPOT to general and special staff divisions.

27. IRS, Hq, EUCOM, 7 Jan 48, subj: "Occupational Troop Basis," from Dir OPOT to general staff divisions.

28. Hq, EUCOM, OPOT, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jan-31 Mar 48.

29. Ibid, ROEM Br.

30. IRS, Hq, EUCOM, 26 Mar 48, subj: "Manning Level for 30 June 1948 Occupational Troop Basis," from OPOT to staff divisions and major comds.

31. Cable SX-1228, 15 Jan 48, EUCOM sgd Huebner to C of S, USA.

32. Cable W-94741, 27 Jan 48, Dept of the Army from Dir Org and Tng sgd Hall to EUCOM.

33. Cable S-1567, 30 Jan 48, EUCOM sgd Huebner to US Constabulary.

34. Cable SX-2058, 25 Feb 48, EUCOM, sgd Huebner to CG Hq, EUCOM.

35. Cable SX-2481, 19 Mar 48, EUCOM sgd Huebner to Hq Comd, EUCOM.

36. Hq, EUCOM, OPOT, ROEM Br, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jan-31 Mar 48.

37. Ibid.

38. Ibid.

39. Compiled from Monthly Report of the Deputy Commander in Chief, European Command, Feb, Mar, Apr 48. The section of this chapter on German Youth Activities is based upon the Report of Operations submitted by the GYA Section, Training and Education Branch, OPOT Division. This report is hereafter referred to as Rpt of Opr.

40. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 25 Feb 48, file AG 353.8 GCT-AGO, subj: "Army Assistance Program Policy and Procedure."

41. Ibid.

42. See copies of these publications in Rpt of Opr, appendixes 20 and 24.

43. See a typical letter on this subject, addressed to National Farmers Union Education Service, 3501 East 46th Ave., Denver 16, Colo., in Rpt of Opr, appendix 25.

44. See typical letters on the gardening project in Rpt of Opr, appendix 18.

45. Ltr, 22 Jan 48, Robert C. Hall, Lt Col, GSC, Chief, GYA Sec, to Frank Simpich, Associate Editor, National Geographic Magazine (copy in Rpt of Opr, appendix 19).

46. See copy of letter in Rpt of Opr, appendix 26.

47. See letters in Rpt of Opr, appendix 22.

Chapter XV
DIRECTOR OF LOGISTICS

CLASSIFICATION CHANGED TO ~~RESTRICTED~~
AUTHORITY *Commander-in-Chief*
European Command
(Ltr of 25 April 51)

Chapter XV

DIRECTOR OF LOGISTICS

1. Organization and Mission.

The first quarter of 1948 brought the new name of Logistics Division to the Service, Supply, and Procurement Division, but witnessed no change of importance in its organization and basic mission. (1) The same breadth of scope continued to mark its functions and responsibilities. (2) The division was concerned in setting standards and in controlling supply and evacuation operations. Matters of outstanding importance included the disposition of surplus supplies and equipment chiefly through transfer to the German authorities, the maintenance of reserves and equipment, the construction program, the settlement of certain postwar accounts between the United States and certain European countries, and more efficient employment of technical service personnel. The move of Headquarters, EUCOM, from Frankfurt to Heidelberg and the necessity for supplying Berlin Command by air required special planning and coordination.

DEVELOPMENTS IN SUPPLY AND PROCUREMENT

2. Dominant Trends in Supply.

Transfer of the bulk of remaining surplus stocks to Germany required extensive preparations during the quarter. This transfer was to follow the winding-up of sales by the Office of the Foreign Liquidation Commissioner (OFLC) in Germany, marking the final step in the large-scale disposal of military surpluses. At the same time that these preparations were going forward, the technical services were continuing to report numerous critical shortages. Chiefs of technical services made a determined effort to improve stock records, and inspections showed that in several services a high percentage of accuracy was achieved. The status of technical staffs and services in the European Command was redefined by the Logistics Division, and all technical service installations were listed, in a (3) directive of 16 January.

3. Bulk Transfer of Surplus Property to Germany.

Agreements outlining the terms of the bulk transfer of U.S. Army surplus property to Germany were presented to the Bizonal Economic Council in January. Based on these agreements, a draft Standing Operating Procedure was submitted to the chiefs of technical services by the Logistics Division. This draft provided that on 31 January OFLC would discontinue sales of all declared surplus property of a type permitted by the Allied Control Council to be transferred to the German authorities. OFLC was to

advise the Army of all surplus property already sold, and chiefs of services were subsequently to prepare their depots and depot stocks for transfer to the authorized German agency.

a. Original Schedule of Transfers. The original plan contemplated transferring the depots in accordance with the following schedule: (5)

<u>Service</u>	<u>Type of Depot</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Estimated tonnage to be transferred</u>	<u>Date ready for transfer</u>
Eng	Class II & IV	Bremen	28,500	20 Apr 48
	" " "	Mannheim	30,500	31 Jul 48
	" " "	Fürth	61,500	31 Aug 48
	" " "	Hanau (a)	74,000	15 Sep 48
	" " "	Gelnhausen	31,000	30 Sep 48
Cml	" " "	Hanau (b)	500	1 May 48
TC	Floating equip	Bremerhaven (a)	10,000	1 May 48
	Class II & IV	Karlsruhe	250	1 Aug 48
Sig	" " "	Bremen	7,500	1 Apr 48
	" " "	Neu Aubing	12,500	21 Apr 48
	" " "	Mannheim	29,000	15 Jun 48
QM	" " "	Lemwerder	12,000	15 Apr 48
	" " "	Bamberg	15,500	15 Apr 48
	" " "	Mannheim	69,000	1 Jul 48
AF	Vehicle park	Wolfgang	4,000	1 Apr 48
	Class II & IV	Erding (a)	11,500	1 Sep 48
	" " "	Oberwiesenfeld	9,750	1 Sep 48
Med	(Weinheim Depot scheduled for transfer prior to 31 Jan 48)			
Ord	Vehicle park	Nürnberg	22,000	15 Mar 48
	Class II & IV			
	Vehicle park	Ober Ramstadt (Buttleborn area)	3,000	15 Mar 48
	Vehicle park	Heilbronn	16,000	1 Apr 48
	Vehicle park	Butzbach (b)	5,500	30 Apr 48
	Class II & IV			
	Vehicle park	Bad Cannstadt (b)	12,500	15 May 48
	Vehicle park	Mannheim (a)	40,000	1 Jun 48
	Class II & IV	Karlsfeld	49,500	1 Jun 48
	Vehicle park	Kassel (a)	58,000	1 Jun 48
	Class II & IV	Nordenham (b)	81,000	30 Jun 48
	Vehicle park	Kitzingen	163,500	1 Sep 48
	Total		858,000 (c)	

(a) A section only of the present installation to be transferred; the surplus property of the installation to be segregated in the section being transferred.

(b) Installation to be retained. This property to be shipped to and transferred to a surplus depot.

(c) Approximately 1,146,000 tons of property then estimated as surplus. Tabulation indicates approximately 858,000 tons of surplus property available for transfer to the Germans, exclusive of fixed installations, balance of approximately 288,000 tons consisting of estimated January sales by OFLC, Austrian requirements, and property prohibited from transfer to the Germans.

b. Completion of Sales. During March, OFLC completed the recording of 32,830 long tons of surplus property sold prior to 31 January. OFLC estimated that all record work relating to an additional 50,000 long tons would be completed by 25 April 1948. Deliveries of surplus property by the Army totaled 42,850 long tons during March. By 31 March an estimated 194,000 long tons remained to be shipped. (6)

c. Transfer of Medical Supply Depot. The Weinheim Medical Surplus Property Depot, with 1,800 long tons of surplus medical supplies, was formally transferred to the Staatliche Erfassungsgesellschaft ffr Oeffentliches Gut (STEG) on 31 March. (7)

d. Revised Schedule of Transfers. By the end of March a definite transfer schedule, with revised estimates of tonnages involved, had been worked out. Under this schedule, shown in the accompanying tabulation, depots and tonnages were to be transferred between 15 April and 30 September. (8)

<u>Service</u>	<u>Type Depot</u>	<u>Depot Location</u>	<u>Approximate tonnage to be transferred</u>	<u>Date ready for transfer</u>
Ord	Vehicle park	Buttleborn (2)	3,000	15 Apr 48
	Class II & IV	Lubberstedt (2)(b)	100	15 Apr 48
	Vehicle park	Nurnberg (a)	5,000	20 Apr 48
AAF	Special purpose vehicles	Wolfgang	1,200	25 Apr 48
Ord	Class II & IV	Griesheim (a)(b)	30,000	26 Apr 48
QM	" " "	Lemwerder (a)	7,000	30 Apr 48
	" " "	Bamberg (a)	14,000	30 Apr 48
TC	Floating equipment and spares	Bremerhaven (a) (c)	6,000	1 May 48
	Class II & IV	Karlsruhe (b)	1,000	1 May 48
Sig	" " "	Bremen (2)	6,000	3 May 48
	" " "	Neu Aubing (a)	10,000	14 May 48
Cml	" " "	Hanau (b)	500	15 May 48
Eng	" " "	Bremen	8,000	31 May 48
Ord	Scrap collecting point	Rothenbach (c)	10,000	1 Jun 48
	Vehicle park and Class II & IV	Butzbach (c)	3,000	15 Jun 48
Sig	Class II & IV	Mannheim	25,000	30 Jun 48
Ord	" " "	Nordenham (c)	16,000	30 Jun 48
QM	" " "	Mannheim (b)	59,000 (est.)	1 Jul 48 (d)
Ord	Vehicle park	Heilbronn	2,000	15 Jul 48
	" "	Bad Cannstadt (c)	9,000	15 Jul 48
Eng	Class II & IV	Mannheim	9,000	31 Jul 48
AAF	Air tech supplies	Oberwiesenfeld	2,000	31 Jul 48
Ord	Vehicle park	Karlsfeld (c)	36,000	15 Aug 48
	" "	Kassel (c)	36,000	15 Aug 48
Eng	Class II & IV	Fürth	56,000	31 Aug 48
AAF	Air tech supplies	Erding (c)	2,000	1 Sep 48
Ord	Vehicle park and Class II & IV	Mannheim (c)	31,000	15 Sep 48
Ord	Vehicle park	Kitzingen (c)	129,000	15 Sep 48
Eng	Class II & IV	Hanau (c)	53,000	15 Sep 48
	" " "	Gelnhausen	36,000	30 Sep 48

(a) Installations or tonnages which were formally reported to STEG as available for transfer on date specified.

(b) No part of installation to be released. Property to be signed for by STEG as loaded at installation.

(c) Only part of installation to be released.

(d) Transfer date not certain due to planned change in use of site.

4. Disposition of Excess Stocks and Special Items.

The stocks and supplies discussed in this paragraph were subject to special handling and disposition during the quarter.

a. Supplies Returned to the United States. Supplies were shipped to the United States as follows: January, 5,569; February, (9) 5,336; and March, 2,552 long tons. On 25 March, 17,038 long tons remained to be shipped.

b. Freight Cars for USFA. Transfer of 1,000 U.S. Army freight cars to USFA was completed on 20 January. This transfer ended, except in case of emergency, EUCOM's responsibility to furnish freight cars for the movement of supplies to Austria for the relief of the civil population. The freight cars were transferred at a cost valuation of (10) \$1,705,000 and a fair value of \$758,700.

c. Transfers to the Austrian Economy. At the end of January 1948, excess stocks in Austria costing \$32,347,857 had been authorized for transfer to the Austrian economy against a total authorization of (11) \$68,000,000 by the Department of the Army. In addition, medical supplies costing approximately \$535,000 awaited shipment from EUCOM depots to USFA. Additional Austrian requirements costing approximately \$35,000,000 were submitted to EUCOM prior to 31 January, under the German bulk sale agreement. By making some substitutions, \$33,022,574.69

worth of supplies were determined to be available to meet these requirements. The policy was adopted of endeavoring to bring into parity the German and Austrian economies where both required the same type of supply.

d. Surplus Property Disposal in Austria. The status of surplus property in Austria on 31 March was as follows: (12)

<u>Status</u>	<u>Long tons</u>	<u>Cost</u>
Declared but not sold	2,470	\$1,540,000
To be declared	10	10,000
Sold by OFLC	13,790	7,200,000

e. Demilitarization of American Combat Material. Progress was made, as shown below, in the demilitarization of American combat material: (13)

	<u>Ord Cl II & IV</u> <u>(Long tons)</u>	<u>AF Cl II & IV</u> <u>(Long tons)</u>	<u>Aircraft</u>
Demilitarized in March	14,030	1,320	120
To be demilitarized	30,890	6,510	279

Target dates for the complete demilitarization of Ordnance and Air Force combat material were 1 June and 31 December, respectively.

f. Disposal of Ammunition. Approximately 36,000 tons of captured enemy ammunition, including 17,000 tons of toxic ammunition, was sold by STEG to the ULMER Corporation of Italy for one dollar, on 24 February. The purchaser agreed to pay 66 cents a ton for transportation through Austria and all transportation costs within Italy. (14)

STEG was to complete the demilitarization of all remaining captured enemy ammunition, estimated at 30,000 tons, by 10 May 1948. The program for

shipment to ULMER of surplus U.S. Army ammunition for demilitarization continued during the quarter. Approximately 39,000 tons of Air Force ammunition remained to be shipped, under this program, at the end of March.

g. Disposal of Scrap. Shipment of scrap under the Canterbury Corporation contract was suspended on 14 January after 7,238 tons had been shipped to the United States and 19,872 tons forwarded for shipment. Under an agreement between the corporation and the Joint Export-Import Agency for the processing at Bremen of 120,198 tons remaining due on the contract, (15) shipments to Bremen began on 30 March. To centralize scrap-collecting operations and simplify inspection and sale, a collecting point for Army-owned metallic scrap was established at Aschaffenburg, under the Giessen (16) Quartermaster Depot.

5. Status of Stocks and Reserves.

Chiefs of technical services undertook to improve their stock records to insure adherence to proper storage and warehousing procedures, and to improve the maintenance of materials-handling equipment at depots.

a. Accuracy of Stock Records. Inspections showed that depot stock records were being maintained with the following percentages of (17) accuracy:

<u>Installation</u>	<u>Percentage of accuracy</u>
Hanau Chemical Depot	98
Bremerhaven Transportation Depot	91
Fürth Medical Depot	90
Munich Quartermaster subdepot . . .	94
Münster Ordnance Depot	98
Illesheim Ordnance Depot	96
Hanau Signal Depot	70 (a)
Hanau Engineer Depot	
Spare Parts Stock Records	87
General Engineer Items	40

(a) Based on an earlier inspection

b. Status of Command Reserve. On 25 March the program for consolidating EUCOM reserve stocks into centralized depots had been completed except as shown below:

<u>Service</u>	<u>Type of installation</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Target date</u>	<u>Estimated tonnage yet to be moved</u>
Engineer	Class II & IV 4th & 5th echelon maintenance	Hanau	15 Apr 48	210
Ordnance	Class II & IV spare parts (55%) (a)	Griesheim	1 Jul 48	5,148
Ordnance	Class II & IV spare parts (45%) (a)	Mannheim	1 Jul 48	977
Ordnance	Vehicles	Illesheim	15 May 48	1,349
Quarter- master	Class I & II III, IV (60%) (a)	Giessen	30 Apr 48	1,122
Special Services	Class IV maintenance	Aschaff- enburg	1 May 48	363
Total				9,169

(a) Percentages indicate distribution between two installations prior to centralization of stocks.

This balance remained after 9,959 long tons, out of 19,128 on hand, were shipped between 26 February and 25 March 1948.

c. Distribution of Gasoline Reserves. Command reserves of packaged gasoline were maintained as follows:

<u>Location</u>	<u>Amount in Gallons</u>	<u>Type</u>
Munich QM Depot	275,000	80 octane
	275,000	72 octane
Giessen QM Depot	475,000	72 octane
Berlin	30,000	80 octane
Military posts	3,055,000	72 octane

Military posts also held reserves of 2,800,000 gallons of 72-octane gasoline in bulk. In addition to these reserve stocks, each post except Munich had bulk storage facilities for a 15-day operating level of 72-octane gasoline, and a 420,000 gallon tank was to be ready at Munich by
(19)
30 June.

6. Support of the 1st Infantry Division.

During the first quarter of 1948 the Logistics Division made a thorough study of the capacity of the technical services to support the 1st Infantry Division with equipment in standard condition. Analysis of Tables of Equipment and inspections of the division led to the following
(20)
estimates.

a. Ordnance could furnish from command stocks 70 percent of spare parts requirements, supplying the balance by September 1948; 90 percent of tool sets needed were available, and the remaining 10 percent could be supplied by September; adequate ammunition stocks were on hand or on requisition.

b. The Engineer Corps could meet all requirements except those for 48 line items on requisition from the United States; 60 percent of these items were necessary for unhampered immediate operations.

c. Quartermaster Corps could fill all requirements essential to immediate operations.

d. Signal stocks lacked only five minor items to meet requirements.

e. The chemical and medical services were ready to meet all authorized requirements.

7. Equipment of Field Artillery Units.

Satisfactory progress was made in equipping the 91st Field Artillery Battalion (105 How Tk Dr) and the 94th Field Artillery Battalion (155 How Tk Dr). With the exception of a few minor items not essential (21) for immediate use, this program was completed by February.

8. Supply of Sedans in the European Command.

The following table shows the status of sedans in the European Command on 20 February 1948: (22)

Sedans authorized on T/A's, T/O&E's and EAL's (including those fur- nished to OMGUS)	4,117 (a)
60-day stock level (command reserve) . . .	<u>148</u>

Total	4,265
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Licensed	3,424 (a)
In ordnance depots RFI	564
In ordnance rebuild shops	421

(a) The difference between sedans authorized and licensed resulted from the authorization of sedans for which licensing had not been completed.

Authorized sedans included 1,594 volkswagens, of which 1,150 were substitutes for quarter-ton trucks. Nonstandard sedans totaled 703, compared with 1,279 on 24 March 1947. As they became unserviceable, these were
(23)
to be replaced by volkswagens.

9. Paper Supplies.

Paper and stationery requirements for the first half of 1948 totaled 5,475 tons, including 2,475 for military agencies and 3,000 tons for quasi-military or nonmilitary agencies. Requirements for finished paper products were to be met by 1,137 tons from the United States, 1,000 tons from German sources as allocated by OMGUS, approximately 300 tons from scrap and waste paper conversion, and 3,038 tons from EUCOM
(24)
depot stocks on hand.

10. Special Transportation of Supplies.

Special shipments of supplies, apart from the normal transportation of Army supplies, totaled 50,000 tons in January, 70,000 tons in February, and 54,000 tons in March, compared with a monthly average of

61,000 tons for the second half of 1947. Supplies shipped included command reserves sent to major depots, excess property sent to the United States, surplus property, and a small amount of scrap being
(25)
delivered to purchasers.

11. Pilferage of Supplies.

Supplies valued at \$296,000 were pilfered during the first quarter of 1948. This was a reduction of \$53,000 over the preceding quarter, and \$217,000 less than in the first quarter of 1947. Pilfered supplies valued at \$66,000 were recovered and returned to stock during this period. The cost of supplies pilfered, both in transit and at various
(26)
installations, is shown below:

<u>Month</u>	<u>Pilferage in transit</u>	<u>Pilferage at installations</u>	<u>Total</u>
Oct 47	\$24,000	\$75,000	\$ 99,000
Nov 47	82,000	61,000	143,000
Dec 47	32,000	75,000	107,000
Jan 48	46,000	79,000	125,000
Feb 48	43,000	51,000	94,000
Mar 48	30,000	47,000	77,000

An average of 1,600 thieves were apprehended each month. A directive published on 10 February listed the main causes contributing to the high pilferage rates at installations and during transit and urged that
(27)
corrective action be taken.

12. Emergency Support of Berlin Command.

On 1-2 April, immediately after the cutting of ground communications with Berlin, 20,000 Type B rations were flown to Berlin Command. On 2 April, a conference at Rhein-Main Air Base led to the opening of Traffic Control Point No. 1 to call forward supplies for shipment by air to Berlin. USAFE provided aircraft and air and ground crews, and the Chief of Transportation established truck transportation from depots to Rhein-Main Air Base. (28) Over 200 tons of perishable foods and mail were forwarded by air during the period 2-5 April. More significant, in the light of later developments, was the plan prepared at this time for future occasions when air lift might be required. This plan provided for the reestablishment of the Transportation Control Point at Rhein-Main and the filling of Berlin requisitions by the chiefs of technical services on a selective basis, to keep shipments as light as possible. Reserves of coal were to be established in Berlin. An easing of the international situation permitted the resumption of rail shipments.

MAINTENANCE OF EQUIPMENT

13. Base Maintenance Rebuild Operations.

In spite of critical shortages in spare parts, production records, as tabulated below, in Ordnance base maintenance shops for the fourth quarter of 1947 were considered satisfactory. (29)

<u>Item</u>	<u>Production objective</u>	<u>Production accomplished</u>
Sedans, light	300	214
Sedans, medium	15	6 (a)
Car, armored M8	23	15
Truck, $\frac{1}{4}$ -ton 4x4	1,200	793 (b)
Truck, $\frac{3}{4}$ -ton 4x4 and $1\frac{1}{2}$ -ton (all types)	862	848
Truck, $2\frac{1}{2}$ -ton 6x6 (except dump trucks)	1,790	906 (b)
Truck, $2\frac{1}{2}$ -ton 6x6 (dump trucks)	300	270 (b)
Truck, 4-ton and over	159	57 (c)
Truck, tractor 4-5 ton, 5-6 ton 4x4	253	256
Truck, tractor M26A1 w/semi-trailer M15A1	17	6 (c)
Trailers and semitrailers	586	454
Tanks, light M24	3	3
Tanks, medium M4A3	3	2
Tanks, medium M4A3E8 w/105 mm How	2	2
Tanks, medium M26	24	24
Vehicle, tank recovery M32B3	2	0
Engines (all types)	6,165	7,157
Dollies, trailer converter	28	22
Transfer cases (all types)	2,718	3,174
Transmissions (all types)	1,986	2,327
Axles, front (all types)	2,265	2,239
Axles, rear and rear rear (all types)	2,851	2,676
Tires, 600x16 M&S	13,990	10,252
Tires, 750x20 M&S	34,950	29,319
Tires, 600x16 COM	900	1,788
Tubes (all sizes)	5,500	10,064
SNL Group A consisting of mounts, gun, submachine	2,569	2,554
SNL Group B consisting of bayonets and scabbards	4,586	4,586
SNL Group C consisting of rifle, 75 mm recoilless, rifle 57mm recoilless, gun 75mm, 76mm w/o sights, 155mm how and 105 mm how	101	93
SNL Group F Fire Control Equipment	24,610	10,973 (d)

(a) Lack of unserviceable but repairable sedans and a short supply of parts resulted in low production.

(b) Reorganization of plant facilities and procedures resulted in a temporary loss of production which was expected to return to normal during the first calendar quarter of 1948.

(c) A critically short supply of parts and assemblies seriously hampered production, future production and the ability to meet requirements depending entirely upon receipt of necessary parts.

(d) Receipts of unserviceable items were slow in arriving from depots, resulting in failure to meet outstanding maintenance obligations.

14. Maintenance of EUCOM Sedans at Heidelberg.

On 16 February the 574th Ordnance MAM Company moved from Frankfurt to Heidelberg and established a shop to maintain the vehicles of EUCOM Headquarters. The shop was operated by 5 officers and 84 (30) enlisted men and employed about 140 German mechanics and laborers.

15. Automotive Maintenance Inspections.

Automotive maintenance inspections indicated that maintenance was improving and that units were giving better care to their vehicles. The average number of defects for each vehicle was reduced from 21.2 for the first quarter of 1947 to 10.6 for the fourth quarter, and 10.0 (31) for the first quarter of 1948. Approximately 95 percent of the vehicle defects observed were considered to be the result of inadequate supervision and insufficient training of drivers.

16. Motor Vehicle Utilization Surveys.

Field surveys were conducted by the Chief of Transportation to ascertain the current use and status of motor vehicles throughout the European Command. Surveys of Munich and Frankfurt Military Posts resulted in a recommendation to reduce their total authorization of 3,680 vehicles

by 920. Survey teams found that passenger-miles and ton-miles were being wrongly computed at four military posts, and instructors subsequently were sent to all other installations to explain correct ways of reporting these data. (32)

17. Field Maintenance of Heavy Mechanical Equipment.

Engineer field maintenance shops operated throughout the European Command on an area basis as follows: (33)

<u>Location</u>	<u>Area of Responsibility</u>
Kastel	Posts of Darmstadt, Heidelberg, Wetzlar, and Stuttgart
Munich	Posts of Nürnberg, Munich, Wurtzburg, Regensburg; and Garmisch
Frankfurt	Headquarters Command
Bremerhaven	Bremerhaven Port of Embarkation
Landsberg	USAFE

American Graves Registration Command and USFA were responsible for field maintenance of Engineer equipment in their possession. Shops listed above repaired or serviced each month an average of 480 of an approximate total of 14,460 pieces of Engineer heavy equipment within the European Command. Responsibility for field maintenance was to be transferred to military posts by 1 July 1948.

18. Organizational Maintenance of Engineer Heavy Equipment.

Field inspections by the EUCOM Maintenance Inspection Team discovered increasingly unsatisfactory maintenance of heavy equipment by the using organizations. The average number of deficiencies for each piece of equipment rose from 2.4 in the third quarter of 1947 to 5.6 in the following

quarter, and to 5.7 in the first quarter of 1948. To correct this situation, courses were offered at the EUCOM Engineer School to enable both military personnel and German employees to qualify as machinists, mechanics, and operators; a resident master mechanic was assigned to each post; a 60-day level of Engineer spare parts was maintained by Hanau Engineer Base Depot; tools for organizational maintenance were made available; the Post Engineer Training Team visited each post for a week; and a directive was prepared, covering the main aspects of organizational maintenance. (34)

19. Medium Tank Maintenance.

Organizational maintenance of 34 M-26 tanks was the responsibility of the 11th and 12th Medium Tank Companies, while field and base maintenance were performed by the 531st Ordnance Tank Maintenance Company and Butzbach Ordnance Shop, respectively. During the first quarter of 1948, the 531st Maintenance Company made daily reports by telephone to the Chief of Ordnance on the number of tanks in need of organizational and field maintenance. Eight tanks in field maintenance on 31 March were due to be returned to their organizations by 7 April. No tanks were in base maintenance on that date. (35)
Eleven tanks were available as a command reserve.

20. Maintenance of Materials-Handling Equipment.

A number of measures made possible an improvement in the maintenance of materials-handling equipment. Field maintenance facilities were developed in Bremerhaven, Erding, Giessen, Munich, Berlin, and Fontaine-

bleau; spare part stocks were enlarged; base maintenance facilities at the Giessen Quartermaster Depot were expanded approximately 400 percent; and production line rebuilding of engines and power trains was begun. (36)

21. Inspection of the 18th Infantry Regiment.

Between 8 and 17 March, teams from each of the technical services conducted inspections of the 18th Infantry Regiment to determine the completeness and serviceability of its organizational equipment. Unit commanders and supply personnel were given instructions as to inspection procedures. Consolidated reports, showing total issues required, were left with supply personnel for immediate requisitioning. (37)

22. Maintenance of Typewriters and Office Machines.

Field maintenance of typewriters and office machines was performed by military posts and base maintenance was handled at the Quartermaster Central Reclamation Plant at Marburg. Of approximately 18,890 office machines received at the base maintenance plant between 1 November 1947 and 29 February 1948, some 2,400 were repaired and returned to depot stocks and 6,500 nonstandard or practically nonrepairable machines were disposed of through OFLC or salvaged. On 1 March, 9,990 office machines were in base maintenance. All nonstandard types were to be disposed of by 1 July 1948.

INSTALLATIONS AND CONSTRUCTION

23. Real Estate Held by EUCOM.

From 1 January to 31 March 1948 the number of pieces of real estate held by EUCOM in occupied Germany decreased from 18,829 to 18,647. The number of pieces of real estate held on these dates, by type, and the number forecast for 30 September 1948, were as follows: (38)

<u>Type</u>	<u>1 Jan 48</u>	<u>31 Mar 48</u>	<u>Forecast for 30 Sep 48</u>
Living quarters	17,899	17,861	17,680
Airfields	57	56	54
Others	730	730	720

24. Move of EUCOM Headquarters to Heidelberg.

The move of EUCOM Headquarters from Frankfurt to Heidelberg began late in February. The move of the Logistics Division and the technical services was almost completed by 31 March. No additional pieces of real estate were requisitioned on account of the establishment of Headquarters, EUCOM (Rear), in Heidelberg but it was anticipated that to accommodate the entire EUCOM Headquarters would require about 250,000 man-hours of labor. (39) Extensive construction projects were also submitted by Headquarters, U.S. Constabulary, upon its move from Heidelberg to Stuttgart.

25. The Engineer Construction and Maintenance Program.

The Engineer construction and maintenance program for 1948 was estimated at 30,000,000 man-hours, including approximately 5,000,000 man-hours for the Air Force. An estimated 5,800,000 man hours were for projects begun in 1947, while 23,000,000 man-hours were for new projects or extensions of work started earlier.

a. Control of Funds and Projects. Post commanders were given authorizations of personnel, German funds, and material for use in maintenance and minor new construction. Projects beyond these authorizations, and those requiring more than 5,000 man-hours, were submitted through the Chief Engineer to the Director of Logistics for approval. USAFE was permitted to undertake projects not requiring more than 10,000 man-hours without EUCOM approval. Major projects approved to the end of February 1948 amounted to 8,237,000 man-hours.

b. The 1948 Construction Program. The EUCOM construction program for 1948 was considered to be 15 percent completed by 20 February. (40)
Progress on major projects is shown in the following table:

<u>Projects</u>	<u>Estimated number of man-hours</u>	<u>Completed 20 Feb 48</u>
Minor construction	3,000,000	500,000 (a)
Completion of projects carried over from 1947:		
Griesheim Ord depot	300,000	150,000
Hanau Eng depot	350,000	200,000
Argonner Kaserne, Hanau	150,000	No report
Fürstenfeldbruck Air Base storage	55,100	78

Wiesbaden Air Base	69,000	38,170
Rhein Main Air Base	1,417,000	333,061
Wetzlar Post	75,000	40,000
Kitzingen Tng Center	125,000	18,550
Schwabisch Hall Kaserne	30,000	11,886
Mannheim Ord Cl II & IV depot	78,300	19,111
Ordnance rebuild shops at Esslingen, Waiblingen, Gmünd, Aalen, Boblingen, Kassel & Ober Ramstadt	328,800	197,067
Darmstadt OM School	32,000	22,232
Giessen OM depot	1,000,000	442,666
Miscellaneous	1,789,800	1,727,179
New projects approved and begun by 1 Mar 48:		
Hq EUCOM, Heidelberg	2,100,000	50,000
Grafenwöhr Tng Center	1,039,000	5,000
Erding Air depot	212,000	10,000
Rehabilitation of Camp Lindsey, Wiesbaden	419,000	20,000 (b)
Other projects: housing, depot, and airfield construction, Ordnance rebuild plants and Constabulary Hqs at Stuttgart		
	733,000	153,000
Estimates for projects yet to be submitted for housing at Nurnberg and Regensburg, expansion of Stuttgart and Grafenwöhr, and depot and airfield projects		
	<u>13,097,000</u>	<u> </u>
Total	26,400,000	3,938,000

(a) 750,000 man-hours allotted for first quarter 1948.

(b) Requirement for third (final) phase only.

26. Work Measurement Program.

In January 1948, staff responsibility for the supervision and improvement of the work measurement program in technical service installations was transferred from the Operations, Plans, Organization, and Training Division to Logistics Division. New instructions and a new form were developed and dispatched to the services in order to assure more complete information which would enhance the value of the program to all echelons of command.

LABOR SERVICE UNITS

27. Establishment of Replacement Center.

Following the decision made in November to retain existing civilian guard and technical labor service companies at an approximate strength of 17,000, the 7812th EUCOM Labor Service Replacement Center was established on 5 January 1948 at Fulda. The center was to replace losses from repatriation, resettlement, and other causes. Staffed by 13 United States military personnel, and 125 Polish and Baltic displaced persons, the center was assigned to Wetzlar Post and attached to Logistics Division, EUCOM, for operational control and staff supervision.

28. Labor Service Replacements.

To obtain replacements for labor service units, posts and exempted installations submitted requisitions to the center. Liaison sections at the

center recruited personnel by grade or job classification on a volunteer basis from among displaced persons in camps. Names of recruits were cleared by PCIRO officials. Between 5 January and 31 March, 1,673 persons (41) were recruited as replacements.

29. Physical Standards for Recruits.

A directive issued by the Director of Logistics to the Commanding Officer, 7812th EUCOM Labor Service Replacement Center, established basic physical and dental standards for recruits. Standards for acceptance of recruits were to be those prescribed for general military service. (42) Specified inoculations were to be completed at the replacement center. Four dentists, being displaced persons, were to be employed full time at the center, and dental records were to be maintained on all replacements sent to military labor service units.

FISCAL MATTERS

30. Property Accountability.

The campaign to achieve effective property accountability made further gains during the first quarter of 1948. On 31 January, post commanders and chiefs of technical services were responsible for 467 stock record accounts, of which 70 were reported as not in condition for audit. On 31 March, commanders reported 401 of 464 accounts ready for audit.

The status of stock record accounts on that date is shown in detail
(43)
in the following table:

<u>Command</u>	<u>Accounts reported ready for audit</u>	<u>Accounts reported not ready for audit</u>		<u>Corrective action taken</u>	
		<u>31 Mar</u>	<u>(31 Jan)</u>	<u>Local action</u>	<u>Board of officers</u>
USAFE	120	34	(42)	33	1
FirstMil Dist	75	12	(7)	8	4
BPE	29	0	(0)	-	-
Berlin Cmd	11	0	(0)	-	-
Hq Cmd	11	2	(2)	1	1
AGRC	17	1	(1)	0	1
Military posts reporting directly to EUCOM	23	10	(6)	2	8
<u>Technical Service</u>					
Engineer	13	3	(4)	2	1
Quartermaster	18	1	(5)	0	1
Signal	8	0	(1)	-	-
Transportation	3	0	(0)	-	-
Surgeon	10	0	(0)	-	-
Ordnance	56	0	(2)	-	-
Chemical Corps	2	0	(0)	-	-
TIE	2	0	(0)	-	-
Special Services	<u>3</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>(0)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total	401	63	(70)	46	17

31. Irregular Procurement.

Progress was noted in the reduction of irregular procurement
(44)
during 1947. This progress is illustrated in the following table:

	<u>Total Procurement</u>	<u>Portion requiring regularization</u>
Third Quarter FY 47	\$10,930,000	\$1,100,000
Fourth Quarter FY 47	11,900,000	517,000
First Quarter FY 48	10,260,000	200,000
Second Quarter FY 48	9,450,000	0
Total	<u>\$42,540,000</u>	<u>\$1,817,000</u>

Up to 1 October 1947, irregular procurement could be regularized by major commands. After that date, debts arising through irregular procurement became the liability of the persons concerned. During the fourth quarter of 1947, 14 persons were held liable for irregular procurement amounting to \$1,487.46. This figure indicates that irregular procurement within Germany had been practically eliminated by the beginning of 1948.

32. Cost Accounting System for Engineer Activities.

On 1 January 1948 a cost accounting system was established to cover all Engineer activities in the European Command. The system provided three major accounts, covering "repairs and utilities," "construction," and "other accounts," which were divided into 148 subaccounts. The system was expected to be in full operation by 1 July and to result in improved administrative procedures and greater economy. (45)

33. Settlement of Governmental Accounts.

Logistics Division continued to take part in negotiations for the settlement of certain types of accounts between the United States and foreign governments.

a. Settlements for Cash Reimbursable Transfers. After the discontinuance of Lend-Lease in 1945, issues of American supplies to Allied governments were placed on a "cash reimbursable" basis, total dollar values and supporting vouchers for each transaction being transmitted to the War Department for settlement at governmental level. (46)

On 25 July 1947 this procedure was revised to provide for settlement through EUCOM for deliveries between 2 March 1946 and 31 March 1947.

Vouchers for such deliveries were sent to EUCOM Headquarters for reaudit and a determination of the liabilities of the foreign governments concerned. Settlement with the Belgian and French Governments left a total of 32 accounts, containing some 15,000 vouchers with a value of \$1,600,000 to be reaudited.

b. Payment of Bills by EUCOM. During 1947 there were instances in which vendors were unable to collect promptly for goods and services furnished to the Army. In consequence chiefs of services took steps to acquaint vendors with the documentary and contractual procedures involved in presenting bills, and endeavored to design their own procedures to permit payment of a bill within 30 days of its presentation. Satisfactory results were achieved in this program during the first quarter of 1948.

c. Postwar Procurement Liabilities in France. On 28 February 1948 representatives United States and France agreed on the settlement of \$207,000,000 procurement liabilities incurred by the United States armed forces after the end of hostilities in World War II. (47) The agreement provided for the setting off of certain French claims of non-

Lend-Lease nature against certain similar U.S. Army claims; payment by France of other claims for the period 2 September 1945 through 31 December 1946; and payment by the United States for all procurement by United States armed forces through the French Government or residents of continental France and oversea French territories during the same period. (48)

d. Settlement with Belgian Government. On 10 March an agreement was reached with the Belgian Government settling all Belgian claims for U.S. Army procurement through 30 June 1946. The amount to be paid in final settlement was \$55,270,126.49. Of this amount \$48,308,390.01 had been paid previously, and \$4,016,208.51 was paid on 17 March, leaving a balance of \$2,945,527.97. Against this balance, the Belgian Government recognized offsetting claims of the U.S. Army amounting to \$1,145,527.97 and the right of the Army to withhold \$1,800,000 pending decision by the State Department on the validity of an additional Army claim. (49)

e. Settlement with the United Kingdom. Instructions issued by the Department of the Army on 1 March 1948 directed EUCOM to postpone the payment of United Kingdom accounts dated prior to 1 January 1947, pending the outcome of State Department negotiations to effect an over-all settlement of British accounts. In preparation for such a settlement, EUCOM was instructed to obtain British concurrence in a proposal for settlement on a world-wide basis for supplies and services furnished both by the British Government and by individual British vendors between 1 January and 31 December 1946, and to withhold \$3,000,000 to cover deliveries by the United States armed forces to the British during the period 1 January through 1 March 1946.

By the end of March 1948, vouchers for \$1,102,442 had been audited by EUCOM and were ready for payment.

f. Debts Owed to the United Kingdom. Payment of debts owed by the U.S. Army to the United Kingdom for services rendered prior to 31 December 1946 was postponed in accordance with the instructions referred to in the paragraph above. Funds were available to settle the following obligations owed to various British ministries:

	<u>Estimate</u>	<u>Firm</u>	<u>Total</u>
War Office	\$2,774,620	\$496,698	\$3,271,318
Air Ministry	0	149	149
Ministry of Civil Aviation	6,206	57,022	63,228
Ministry of Supply	0	1,065	1,065
H.M. Stationery Office	4,177	7,186	11,363
General Post Office	0	9,062	9,062
Individual vendors	<u>344,465</u>	<u>6,769</u>	<u>351,234</u>
Totals	\$3,129,468	\$577,951	\$3,707,419

Accounts listed under "estimate" were being examined by a EUCOM representative in London, while those listed under "firm" were ready for payment. (50)

In addition to the above obligations, a charge for petroleum products furnished to the U.S. Army and Navy throughout the world in 1946 was estimated at \$2,050,000 and a bill for nickel powder amounting to \$500,000 (51) was being investigated by the Department of the Army.

34. Collection of Delinquent Accounts.

EUCOM Headquarters took action only concerning accounts that had been delinquent for one month at post level. The number of these accounts showed a considerable decrease during the first three months of 1948, as

(52)

shown in the tabulation below.

<u>Month</u>	<u>Old delinquent accounts on 21st of month</u>	<u>New delinquent accounts on 21st of month</u>
Oct 47	549	233
Nov 47	587	184
Dec 47	459	187
Jan 48	418	159
Feb 48	195	84
Mar 48	139	70

KEY PERSONNEL

35. Key Officers During the Quarter.

Key positions in the Logistics Division were filled by the following officers during the first three months of 1948. (53)

<u>Position</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>Name</u>
Director	Maj. Gen.	Carter B. Magruder
Deputy Director	Brig. Gen.	Willington B. Palmer (to 29 Feb)
Deputy Director	Col.	Eugene McGinley (29 Feb -)
Administrative Officer	Maj.	Aubrey P. Nathan
Chief, Control Branch	Col.	Milo G. Carey
Chief, Installations Branch	Lt. Col.	David Friesel
Chief, Equipment and Maintenance Branch	Lt. Col.	Thomas J. Moran
Chief, Plans Branch	Lt. Col.	Maurice M. Stone
Chief, Troops and Labor Branch	Lt. Col.	Carroll B. Henderson (to 21 Feb)
Chief, Supply Branch	Col.	Hall S. Crain
Chief, Civil Branch	Lt. Col.	William H. Connerat

FOOTNOTES

1. GO 24, EUCOM, 4 Mar 48.
2. Hq, EUCOM, Organization and Functions, 31 Jul 47, pp 21-22.
3. Hq, EUCOM, ltr, 16 Jan 48, AG 322 GSP-AGO, subj: "EUCOM Technical Service Organization."
4. Hq, EUCOM, Logistics Div, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jan-31 Mar 48, p 2;
See also SOP No 108, EUCOM, 5 Mar 48, subj: "Bulk Transfer of Surplus U.S. Army Property to STEG."
5. Hq, EUCOM, Logistics Div, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jan-31 Mar 48, pp 3-4.
6. Ibid, p 5.
7. Ibid.
8. Ibid, pp 5-6.
9. Ibid, p 1.
10. Ibid, p 6.
11. Ibid.
12. Ibid, p 7.
13. Ibid.
14. Ibid, pp 7-8.
15. Ibid, p 8.
16. Ibid, p 9.
17. Ibid, pp 10-11.
18. Ibid, pp 12-13.
19. Ibid, p 13.
20. Ibid, pp 15-16.

21. Ibid, p 16.
22. Ibid.
23. Ibid, pp 16-17.
24. Ibid, p 17.
25. Ibid.
26. Ibid, p 18.
27. Hq, EUCOM, ltr, 10 Feb 48, file AG 400.73 GSP-AGO, subj:
"Pilferage of Supplies."
28. Hq, EUCOM, Logistics Div, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jan-31 Mar 48, p 14.
29. Ibid, pp 19-20.
30. Ibid, p 20.
31. Ibid, p 21. Memo, Hq, EUCOM, 8 Mar 48, file AG 451 GSP-AGO,
stressed the urgency of bringing vehicles to the Headquarters Command
Sedan Maintenance Shop punctually, for scheduled preventive maintenance
services.
32. Hq, EUCOM, Logistics Div, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jan-31 Mar 48, p 21.
33. Ibid, p 22.
34. Ibid, pp 22-23.
35. Ibid, pp 23-24, as revised by Logistics Division, 9 Sep 48.
36. Ibid, p 24.
37. Ibid, pp 25-26.
38. Ibid, pp 30-31.
39. Ibid, pp 29-30.
40. Ibid, p 28.

41. Ibid, p 31.
42. MR 1-9, War Department, 19 Apr 44.
43. Hq, EUCOM, Logistics Div, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jan-31 Mar 48, p 32.
44. Ibid, p 33.
45. Ibid, p 34.
46. Ibid.
47. Ibid, p 35.
48. Ibid, p 35-36.
49. Ibid, p 36.
50. Ibid, p 37.
51. Ibid, p 38.
52. Ibid.
53. Ibid, p 40.

1. The first group of people who are interested in the study of the history of the United States are the people who are interested in the history of the United States.

CLASSIFICATION CHANGED TO: **RESTRICTED**

AUTHORITY ~~Commander-in-Chief~~
~~European Command~~
(Ltr of 25 April 1951)

Chapter XVI

DIRECTOR OF CIVIL AFFAIRS

ORGANIZATION

1. Subdivisions of the Civil Affairs Division.

a. A reorganization of the Civil Affairs Division was announced to take effect on 20 February 1948. The Displaced Persons and Supply Control Branches were discontinued. In their place three new branches were established—the Operations Branch and the Field Contact Branch to carry on the functions of the former Displaced Persons Branch, and the Supply and Installations Branch. ⁽¹⁾ The Supply and Installations Branch was often referred to as the "Logistics Branch," and was so designated by a staff memorandum of 10 March. ⁽²⁾ The Governmental Affairs Branch continued without change.

b. On 3 March the Supply Distribution Section of the Logistics Branch was redesignated the Accounting Section. It was given the special short-term tasks of effecting the sale and transfer of Civil-Affairs-

Military Government stocks to the Preparatory Commission of the International Refugee Organization (PCIRO) and to the Bipartite Control Group, and of preparing final reports for the Chief of Finance, EUCOM, accounting for this transferred property. When these tasks were accomplished the Accounting Section was to be abolished. It was believed that the final disposal of the Civil Affairs-Military Government stocks could be accomplished by 15 April 1948. (3)

c. The Displaced Persons Repatriation Review Board was discontinued on 13 January 1948.

2. Changes in Staff.

Brig. Gen. T. L. Harrold continued as Director of Civil Affairs throughout the period January-March 1948. Col. George V. Sottong was appointed Deputy Director on 10 February, (4) a position which had previously been vacant. When the Displaced Persons Branch was split into the Operations and Field Contact Branches, A. E. Squadrilli, formerly Chief of the Displaced Persons Branch, continued as Chief, Operations Branch, while Lt. Col. J. M. Sage became Chief, Field Contact Branch. (5) On 19 February 1948, Capt. George R. Larson of the Executive Branch was appointed Postal Officer and Motor Supply and Equipment Officer. (6) On 29 March 1948, Lt. Col. John L. Brockie was appointed Chief, Governmental Affairs Branch, replacing Lt. Col. Peter H. Dahmlof. Dr. William Haber, of the University of Michigan, arrived in Frankfurt on 27 January to assume the position of Adviser to the Commander in Chief on Jewish

Affairs, in which position he worked in close cooperation with Civil
Affairs Division. Dr. Haber replaced Judge Louis E. Levinthal. (8)

3. Restatement of Functions and Responsibilities.

With the reorganization of the branches a new statement of
"Functions and Responsibilities of Branches, Effective 20 February 1948"
was issued. This paper did not change essentially the former work of the
division, but laid out more accurately the fields of responsibility within
the division. (8)

4. Strength.

The following table shows the total personnel of the Civil Affairs
Division on 31 December 1947 and 31 March 1948.

	<u>31 Dec 47</u>	<u>31 Mar 48</u>
Officers	35	32
American civilian employees	30	25
Enlisted men	66	57
Allied and neutral civilian employees . .	16	14
Germans and displaced persons	22	21
PCIRO and AJDC Personnel	15	12
Other attached agencies	<u>13</u>	<u>1</u>
Total	197	162

DISPLACED PERSONS OPERATIONS

5. PCIRO Reorganization.

The basic mission of the Civil Affairs Division was the development of policy and the supervision of operations relating to displaced persons and other related matters were, during the period under review, the responsibilities of PCIRO. The administration and maintenance of displaced persons was an international responsibility and it was the policy of the United States to strengthen in every way the international organization created to discharge this responsibility, looking forward to a time when the U.S. Army could be entirely relieved of the problem. It was accordingly disappointing to the United States that the ratification of the IRO Constitution by 15 United Nations governments was so long delayed making it necessary to carry on with the inadequately supported and legally temporary Preparatory Commission. The financial difficulties of PCIRO led in January 1948 to a forced cut in personnel, reducing the number of area teams in the U.S. Zone from (9) 20 to 7.

6. January Session of PCIRO.

The fifth part of the First Session of PCIRO was held in Geneva, 20-31 January 1948. Its financial and organizational difficulties were discussed and hope was expressed that ratification of the IRO Constitution by the requisite number of governments would soon give solid legal status to IRO and would solve its financial problems by obliging the participating

(10)
governments to make their full contributions.

7. IRO-CINCEUR Agreement.

The agreement signed on 9 July 1947 by General Clay and Arthur J. Altmeyer, Executive Secretary of PCIRO, defining the relationships between the American occupation authorities and IRO, was extended beyond (11) 1 January 1948 pending concurrences on suggested modifications. A revised agreement was drafted in January and sent to Washington for approval by the Department of the Army, but had not been acted upon by (12) the end of March.

8. Ratification of IRO Constitution by Argentine.

In March 1948, it was announced that the Argentine Republic had ratified the IRO Constitution, thus becoming the fourteenth government to ratify. One more ratification was therefore all that was necessary to (13) bring IRO into existence. In announcing acceptance by Argentina, PCIRO pointed out that Argentina had already made notable contributions to the humanitarian objectives of the organization by its liberal policies in accepting displaced persons as immigrants.

9. Move to PCIRO Headquarters.

On 23 March 1948, PCIRO Headquarters, U.S. Zone, was moved from Heidelberg to Bad Kissingen as part of the master plan for the relocation of elements of the occupation forces and attached agencies, the major feature of which was the transfer of EUCOM Headquarters from Frankfurt to (14) Heidelberg.

10. Employment by PCIRO of Persons Paid in German Money.

While PCIRO, pressed by shortage of funds, was attempting to cut its expenses by reducing its force of United Nations displaced persons paid from its own funds, it was seeking to expand its force of displaced persons whose pay was chargeable to occupation costs. The final decision on the number of employees whose wages were, in effect, a contribution of the German economy to PCIRO, rested with EUCOM Headquarters. A ceiling of 45,332 employees had been fixed for the period 1 January-31 March. PCIRO applied for an increase in this allotment, pointing to its expansion of work, particularly the transport of supplies. EUCOM Headquarters approved an increase of 4,496 employees for the period subsequent to 31 January 1948, but held for further study PCIRO's request for a ceiling of 57,229 employees to be paid in German money for the next
(15)
quarterly period.

11. Progress in Repatriation.

According to American policy the return of displaced persons to their native lands had to be voluntary, and by the beginning of 1948 it appeared that nearly all those willing to be repatriated had been returned to their homes. It is therefore not surprising that only small numbers were repatriated during the quarter under review. Only 112 of a displaced population of 80,000 returned to the Baltic countries, Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania; 1,033 of a displaced population of 150,000 returned to Poland; 196 of a displaced population of 15,000 returned to

Yugoslavia. All other repatriations accounted for only 255 persons.

The rate of repatriation was less than one-half of 1 percent per quarter, and it was clear that voluntary repatriation could no longer be regarded as contributing significantly to the solution of the displaced persons problem.

(16)

12. Resettlement Projects and Program.

a. Permanent resettlement of displaced persons in other countries appeared to be the most hopeful way of solving the problem in the long run. During the first quarter of 1948, a total of approximately 19,000 persons were resettled from the U.S. Zone of Germany, bringing the cumulative total of displaced persons resettled since 1 March 1946 to 96,000. Of these, slightly over 91,000 or about 95 percent were resettled in eight nations: Australia, Belgium, Canada, France, the Netherlands, Paraguay, the United States, and the United Kingdom.

b. The Civil Affairs Division was naturally deeply interested in pending Congressional legislation to admit a substantial number of displaced persons into the United States. In the latter part of 1947, special subcommittees of the House and Senate had visited Europe to study the displaced persons situation. A report to the House of Representatives in November 1947, known as the Fulton Report, recommended "the early admission by the United States of significant numbers of displaced persons." In March 1948, the Senate Judiciary Committee reported favorably on the Wiley Bill (S. 2242, 80th Congress, 2d Session) to admit 100,000 displaced

persons under certain restrictive conditions. This bill was strongly supported by the Department of the Army. While less liberal in its provisions than the Stratton Bill (S. 1563, 80th Congress, 1st Session), it appeared to be the most liberal measure that would be acceptable to Congress at that time. (17) The Wiley Bill was not enacted until after the end of the quarter under review, but became effective (with amendments revising the number of authorized immigrants upward to 205,000) (18) in June 1948.

c. Anticipating a substantial increase in the numbers of displaced persons to be resettled overseas, PCIRO began negotiations in January 1948 to obtain an adequate staging area and assembly center at the Bremerhaven Port of Embarkation. It was decided to make the facilities at Camp Grohn, having a capacity of about 4,000 persons, available to PCIRO as soon as they could be released by the Bremen Engineer Depot. The target date for transferring Camp Grohn to PCIRO was set as 1 June 1948. PCIRO notified EUCOM that plans had been laid to increase resettlement shipping from Bremerhaven to approximately 20,000 persons a month. (19)

13. Employment of Displaced Persons.

a. During the first quarter of 1948, the percentage of employed displaced persons continued to show the downward trend that had been evident since July 1947, when approximately 60 percent of displaced persons classified as "employable" were actually employed. The corresponding percentages for January 1948 and April 1948 were 35 percent and 36 percent.

The majority of the employed persons were at work within the assembly centers themselves. Difficulties were experienced in utilizing the skills of all able-bodied displaced persons because assembly centers were not located near work projects and transportation was not available. (20)

The Department of the Army restated its policy that employment of displaced persons was to be voluntary, but urged that employment be encouraged and stimulated. It was suggested that a more comprehensive work program be developed by PCIRO. (21)

b. In March 1948, General Clay approved the retention of 10 farms being operated as agricultural training schools and providing employment for approximately 1,000 Jewish displaced persons. Two farms in the Munich and Nurnberg Military Posts, were returned to the Germans and the displaced persons living upon them were transferred either to assembly centers or to residence in Germany outside assembly centers. (22)

14. Maintenance of Law and Order among Displaced Persons.

a. Displaced persons lived more or less in the spotlight of publicity and were subject to many insufficiently grounded generalizations as to their participation in crime and lesser illegal activities. Official statistics continually fail to support the opinion that crime, vice, black marketing, and allied activities were common among displaced persons. In a report based on the OMGUS public safety statistics for the period August 1947-January 1948 it was shown that the incidence of crime among displaced persons was not significantly different from that among the German population, as shown by percentages of charges and convictions both

against German law and military government law. (23) In fact, during the period reviewed, the rate per thousand of actual convictions among displaced persons was less than half the rate among the German population. With regard to the frequently made charge that displaced persons assembly centers were nests of black-market activity, the sanest comment is contained in a message from the Civil Affairs Division to the Prisoners of War (24) and Displaced Persons Division of OMGUS in December 1947, as follows:

It is not considered that 'role' of the camps as 'black market centers' can be taken as valid reason for terminating camps. Implication that these play abnormal role in black marketing activities in Germany is not substantiated by facts. Black marketing in Germany is result of want and unsettled economic conditions and is not peculiar to UNDP assembly centers. It is engaged in to a greater or lesser degree by all categories of persons in Germany.

b. A public safety conference was held in Berlin on 11 February, at which methods of improving the maintenance of law and order among displaced persons were discussed. Among suggestions made were better cooperation between displaced persons police and other law-enforcement agencies, and eviction from assembly centers of displaced persons convicted of crime. Stress was laid on carrying out fully the provisions of (25) EUCOM Circular 81, 25 September 1947. Following up on this meeting, EUCOM Headquarters issued a letter to military post and district commanders in March, reemphasizing the responsibilities and powers of local commanders under Circular 81, and particularly calling attention to the fact that American law-enforcement agents were authorized to (26) enter displaced persons centers in pursuit of offenders.

15. New Displaced Persons Identity Card.

In February and March 1948 all displaced persons in assembly centers were issued new identity cards, designed to establish more positive identification and to prevent forgery, substitution, and other abuses. The new cards were numbered serially and prepared in duplicate so that a master file could be maintained. Photographs, fingerprints, signatures, and identifying body marks were recorded. The entire operation of issuing the new cards was made the responsibility of military post commanders. (27) The replacement of identity cards was not intended as an operation to determine eligibility for continued residence in United Nations displaced persons assembly centers, but persons found in the assembly centers without authorization were evicted.

16. Control of New Admissions to Assembly Centers.

Under paragraph 8b of the IRO-CINCEUR Agreement, PCIRO assumed responsibility for preventing, except in certain special cases, any new admissions to displaced persons assembly centers after 21 April 1947. This date for the termination of authorized admissions was adopted in an effort to keep the displaced persons problem from growing with every step taken for its solution. Despite the agreement, infiltration of new displaced persons was difficult to prevent, and United States authorities were frequently exasperated by evidence that the displaced persons population was not being reduced by anywhere near the number of persons being repatriated or resettled. In November 1947, for example, General Clay,

in a cable to the Department of the Army, noted that the resettlement and repatriation of 78,000 displaced persons in the previous six months had reduced the population of the assembly centers by only 24,000. (28) One

of the main objectives of the introduction of new identity cards, discussed above, was to control the infiltration of new applicants for assembly center care. (29)

In February 1948 a formal complaint was made to PCIRO by the Civil Affairs Division that the policy established regarding new admissions was not being satisfactorily observed. Carelessness, corruption, and uncontrolled humanitarian impulses on the part of certain operating personnel were responsible. (30)

A special conference was held at the Civil Affairs Division on 25 February with representatives of PCIRO to discuss corrective measures. The PCIRO representatives agreed to a program of enforcement of the prohibition against new admissions. The issue of the new identity cards was expected to reveal many individuals who had entered the camps after 21 April 1947. In fact, the drop in reported population of the assembly centers from 317,000 in January to 299,000 in April 1948 was due in a significant degree to the reidentification program. (31)

17. Documents for Emigrating Displaced Persons.

An agreement was made with the Combined Travel Board, OMGUS, on 21 January 1948 simplifying the procedure for issuing travel documents to displaced persons being resettled. Under this revised procedure the Combined Travel Board was to issue the necessary papers without time-consuming investigation when the application was accompanied by certifi-

cation from the Civil Affairs Division that the individual concerned was a displaced person within the definition of the IRO Constitution, that he would receive a visa from the country of destination, and that transportation for him was available within 60 days. (32)

18. Displaced Persons Publications.

To strengthen control over publications by and for displaced persons a comprehensive directive was issued in February. It provided, in effect, that the rules in force for the German press under the supervision of the Information Control Division of OMGUS should apply as well to displaced persons publications, except that the control was to be administered by the Civil Affairs Division. Responsibility for enforcing the directive was placed on military post commanders. (33) The directive required that applications be endorsed by PCIRO and be supported by a statement that necessary paper would be furnished by PCIRO or voluntary agencies working under agreement with PCIRO. On 15 March 1948 the publication of newspapers, magazines and books in eleven different languages was authorized under this directive.

19. Jewish Displaced Persons.

a. A party of 30 persons from the United States representing the United Jewish Appeal, the American Joint Distribution Committee, and the press arrived in Munich on 2 February on a tour for promoting the 1948 fund drive of the United Jewish Appeal and for studying the problems of displaced persons. Dr. William Haber, Adviser to the

Commander in Chief on Jewish Affairs, represented the Civil Affairs
Division and the interests of the occupation forces. (35)

b. The arrival in Munich of a number of Jewish refugees from Hungary who had traveled through Austria led to inquiry and investigation by the Civil Affairs Division as to whether they had been irregularly furnished with identity documents and by what means they had traveled. Inquiry was directed to USFA, which replied that many Jews traveled through Austria by the help of an underground organization, but that this illegal migration was being reduced to very small proportions by the control measures of the Hungarian Government. (36)

c. It had been repeatedly proposed that the Jewish displaced persons in the U.S. Zone of Austria be transferred to the U.S. Zone of Germany. This proposal was vigorously resisted by the occupation authorities in Germany, who considered that the German economy should not be further burdened and that the proposed transfer would exacerbate anti-semitism in Germany and would damage United States political objectives. (37)
In November 1947, the Department of the Army notified USFA that the plan was not favorably considered. (38) USFA then sought and obtained an agreement with PCIRO regarding the care, repatriation, and resettlement of displaced persons in Austria. (39)

20. Soviet Repatriation Centers.

The Soviet repatriation centers at Stuttgart and Fulda, originally established in accordance with the Yalta Agreement, were closed on 16 February 1948. Persons desiring repatriation to the Soviet Union or the

Baltic states were to be processed through the remaining center at
(40)
Ansbach.

GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS BRANCH

21. Deposit of Foreign Exchange Assets.

To control black marketing in currencies, all displaced persons were required, between 1 and 15 April 1948, to deposit all holdings of foreign currency or other negotiable claims on foreign assets. This money was to be repaid in the original currency at the time of the owner's departure from Germany. After 15 April 1948, possession of or dealing in foreign currencies was specifically forbidden to displaced persons under the penalties of Military Government Law No. 53, long applicable to Germans.

22. Imprisoned Displaced Persons.

The status and treatment of imprisoned displaced persons was a concern of the Governmental Affairs Branch, although the main responsibility for these persons, with the exception of arrangements for repatriation had passed to OMGUS in December 1947. (41) Approximately 1,800 displaced persons were confined in German jails on 1 March 1948. Of these some 1,400 had been sentenced to less than 10 years' confinement, and in accordance with current policy were eligible, upon their

own request, for repatriation. Seventy-one prisoners availed themselves of this opportunity during the first quarter of 1948. The largest single movement in the voluntary repatriation of prisoners was the repatriation of 49 Polish prisoners in March 1948. These prisoners were delivered to the custody of the Polish Liaison Officer at the Czechoslovak border. (42)

23. Civil Affairs Agreement with France.

On 16 February 1948 an agreement was concluded between the U.S. and French Governments providing for the presence of American troops in France and establishing the rules governing the status of both organized military units and members of the forces on leave or duty. The agreement covered such matters as import and export regulations, exchange and control of currency, and the liability of Americans to both French and American law. The agreement was the culmination of months of negotiation between EUCOM officials and the U.S. Embassy in Paris on one hand, and the French Government on the other. The Governmental Affairs Branch of the Civil Affairs Division represented EUCOM in the discussions preceding the agreement. (43)

LOGISTICS BRANCH

24. Civil Affairs-Military Government Supply Points.

Between October and December 1947, the Logistics Branch turned over to PCIRO a total of nine supply points in furtherance of the IRO-CINCEUR Agreement. Ten additional supply points were released to the Germans during the same period, and six were released to units of the occupation forces for use for other purposes. This completed the program for transferring the administration of these depots from the Army. It was no longer necessary to maintain the 7780th Civil Affairs Supply Battalion, and this unit was inactivated on 1 February 1948, releasing for reassignment 38 officers, 189 enlisted men, 2,700 employees paid in German money. (44)

25. Reorganization within Logistics Branch.

The Transportation, Accommodations, and Movements Section became an integral part of the Logistics Branch on 16 February 1948. (45) The redesignation of the Supply Distribution Section as the Accounting Section has already been discussed.

26. Miscellaneous Activities of Logistics Branch.

The Logistics Branch formulated displaced persons supply requirements for the fiscal year of 1948 and coordinated its estimates with PCIRO. Continued attention was given toward improving policies and procedures for the maintenance of displaced persons. With the increasingly efficient

functioning of PCIRO, and the stabilization of economic conditions within Germany, the work of the Logistics Branch diminished in scope. Its role was, however, expected to be an important one as long as the responsibility for displaced persons remains a mission of the European
(46)
Command.

of additional references.

18. Cable FX-84420, 22 Jun 48, from Chief, CAD, Dept of the Army to EUCOM, OMGUS, and USFA.

19. Cables MISC 857, 26 Jan 48 from PCIRO, GENEVA, to EUCOM for CAD; SC-15552, 25 Feb 48, from EUCOM sgd Huebner to PCIRO, Geneva.

20. Hq, EUCOM, CAD, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jan-31 Mar 48, p 19.

21. Cable WX-94206, 17 Jan 48, from Chief, CAD, Dept of the Army to OMGUS; USFA.

22. Cable SC-18034, 20 Mar 48, from EUCOM sgd Huebner to major comds.

23. Hq, EUCOM, CAD, Rpt of Opr, 1 Apr-30 Jun 48, pp 25-26.

24. Cable SC-28519, 5 Dec 47, from EUCOM sgd Huebner to OMGUS.

25. Cir 81, EUCOM, 25 Sep 47, subj: "Maintenance of Law and Order among United Nations Displaced Persons."

26. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 12 Mar 48, file AG 383.7 GCA-AGO, subj: "Maintenance of Law and Order Among United Nations Displaced Persons."

27. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 7 Jan 48, file AG-200.2 GCA-AGO, subj: "Issue of New Identity Cards to United Nations Displaced Persons Refugees Authorized to Reside in IRO Assembly Centers."

28. Cable CC-2279, 13 Nov 47, from CINCEUR sgd Clay to Chief, CAD, Dept of the Army.

29. See ltr cited in footnote 27 above.

30. Cable S-1983, 20 Feb 48, from EUCOM sgd Huebner to PCIRO.

31. Hq, EUCOM, CAD, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jan-31 Mar 48, p 9.

32. Cables SX-2714, 26 Mar 48, from EUCOM sgd Huebner to C of S, USA, for Chief, CAD; SC-15880, 28 Feb 48, from EUCOM sgd Huebner to OMGUS; SC-17888, 18 Mar 48, from EUCOM sgd Huebner to major comds and OMGUS.

FOOTNOTES

1. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, CAD, 16 Feb 48, subj: "Reorganization of the Civil Affairs Division."
2. Staff Memo No 8, CAD, 10 Mar 48.
3. Staff Memo No 6, CAD, 3 Mar 48.
4. Staff Memo No 1, CAD, 10 Feb 48.
5. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, CAD, 16 Feb 48, subj: "Reorganization of the Civil Affairs Division."
6. Staff Memo Nos 2 and 3, CAD, 19 Feb 48.
7. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, CAD, 29 Mar 48, subj: "Announcement of Assignment."
8. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, CAD, 16 Feb 48, subj: "Reorganization of the Civil Affairs Division."
9. Hq, EUCOM, CAD, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jan-31 Mar 48, p 3.
10. Report of the Fifth Part of the First Session, PCIRO, quoted in Hq, EUCOM, CAD, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jan-31 Mar 48, pp 4-5.
11. See text of Agreement as app 12 to Hq, EUCOM, CAD, Rpt of Opr, 1 Apr-30 Jun 47.
12. Cables SC-16835, 8 Mar 48, from EUCOM sgd Huebner to PCIRO; WX-97542, 12 Mar 48, from Chief, CAD, Dept of the Army to EUCOM.
13. Press Release No 805, European Office of the United Nations, Geneva, 18 Mar 48.
14. Cable SC-17689, 17 Mar 48, from EUCOM sgd Huebner to major comds.
15. Hq, EUCOM, CAD, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jan-31 Mar 48, p 6; cable SC-18391, 24 Mar 48, from EUCOM sgd Huebner to PCIRO.
16. Hq, EUCOM, CAD, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jan-31 Mar 48, p 13.
17. Cable W-97316, 10 Mar 48, from Chief, CAD, Dept of the Army to EUCOM and USFA. See also R. L. Fisher, "The Army and Displaced Persons," Military Government Journal, Vol I, No 6, Apr 48, p 24, with citations

33. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 11 Feb 48, file AG 383.7 GEC-AGO, subj: "Publications by and for United Nations Displaced Persons and Those Assimilated to Them in Status."
34. Hq, EUCOM, CAD, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jan-31 Mar 48, p 25.
35. Ibid, p 27.
36. Cables, 23 Jan 48, from EUCOM sgd Huebner to USFA; P-1200 28 Jan 48, from USFA sgd Keyes to EUCOM for Dep CAD.
37. Cable CC-2279, 13 Nov 47, from CINCEUR sgd Clay to Chief, CAD, Dept of the Army.
38. Cable WX-90989, 24 Nov 47, Chief, CAD, Dept of the Army to USFA.
39. Hq, EUCOM, CAD, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jan-31 Mar 48, p 28.
40. Cable SC-14628, 14 Feb 48, from EUCOM sgd Huebner to Stuttgart Mil Post; Wetzlar Mil Post.
41. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 1 Dec 48, file AGO 014.33 GCA-AGO, subj: "Confinement and Repatriation of United Nations Displaced Persons Convicted by Military Government Courts in the US Area of Control in Germany."
42. Cable SC-18048, 22 Mar 48, from EUCOM sgd Huebner to Wurzburg Mil Post.
43. Hq, EUCOM, CAD, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jan-31 Mar 48, p 30; Hq, EUCOM, Weekly Directive, No 8, 27 Feb 48, sec IV.
44. Hq, EUCOM, CAD, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jan-31 Mar 48, pp 40-43.
45. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, CAD, 16 Feb 48, subj: "Reorganization of the Civil Affairs Division."
46. Hq, EUCOM, CAD, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jan-31 Mar 48, p 44.

